

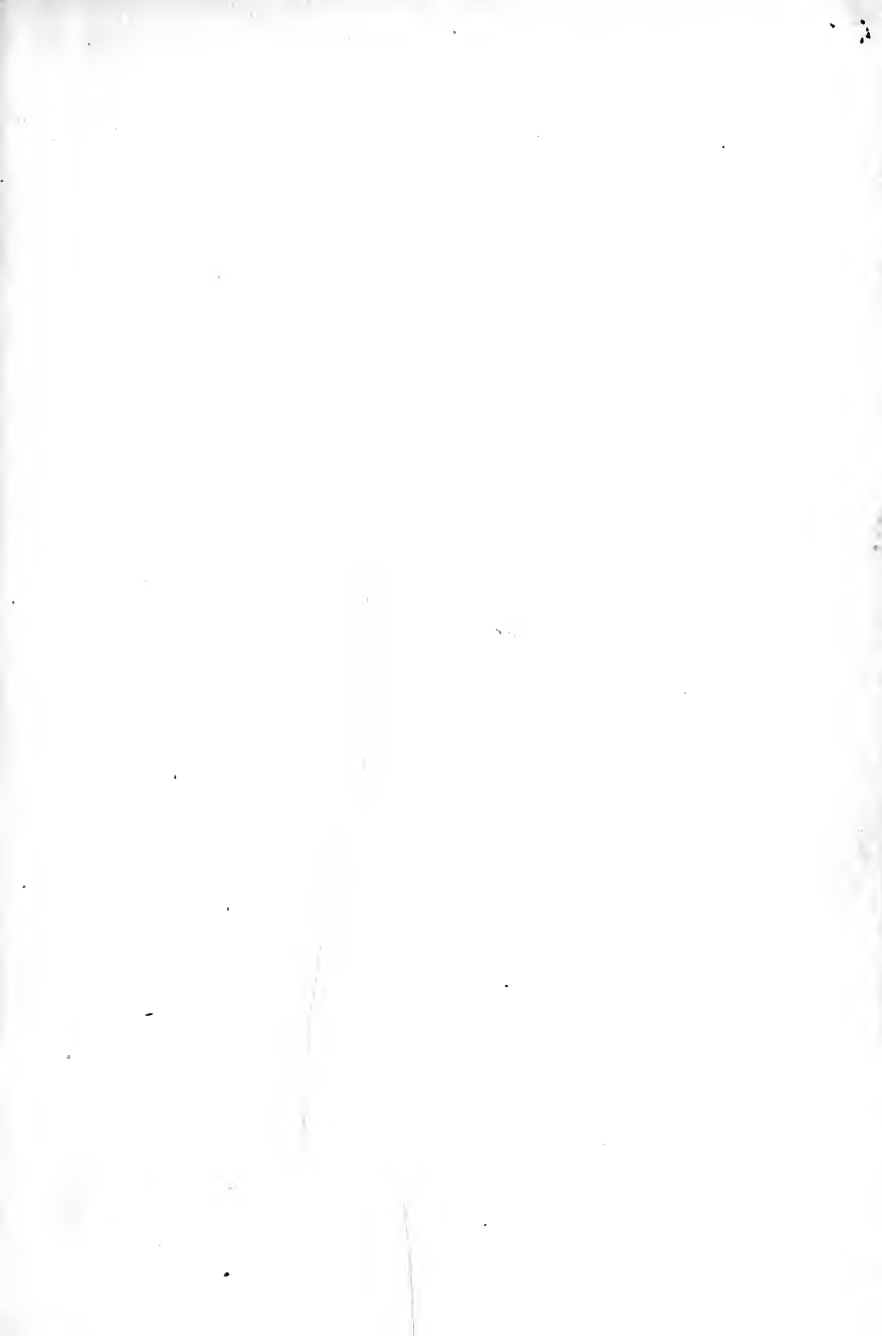
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A

NORMAL WORD BOOK;

OR,

STUDIES IN SPELLING, DEFINING, WORD-
ANALYSIS, AND SYNONYMS.

FOR USE IN

HIGH SCHOOLS, NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND THE HIGHEST GRADE IN
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

By JOHN SWETT,

PRINCIPAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.



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P R E F A C E .

A KNOWLEDGE of words is quite as essential to the writing of good English as is a technical knowledge of grammar. As a groundwork for the study of composition, rhetoric, and English literature, there ought to be, for students not pursuing a classical course, some systematized course of word studies for the purpose of giving accuracy and force in writing, and for enabling pupils to appreciate the diction of the masterpieces of style.

The vocabulary of most pupils, when admitted to High Schools or Normal Schools, is quite limited ; and, to judge from the result of teachers' written examinations, comparatively few of the graduates of High or Normal Schools have been trained to discriminate the finer shades of signification in the use of synonymous words, or even to give exact definitions.

This condensed hand-book is designed to meet a want expressed by many teachers who feel the need of some definite study of the words of our mother-tongue.

The only originality claimed for these exercises consists in their *arrangement* and *limitation*.

Some of the leading features of this book are :

1. A *résumé* of the rules of spelling.
2. The defining of words grouped under leading topics.
3. Exercises requiring pupils to collect, group, classify, and define words.
4. Exercises in training students in the habit of referring to the dictionary.
5. The practical treatment of Word Analysis.
6. A practical course of exercises in synonyms.
7. A full recognition of the educational axiom, *that pupils are educated mainly by what they do for themselves and by themselves.*

J. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December, 1878.*



PART I.

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.



RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Doubling the Final Consonant.

RULE I.—*Monosyllables, and other words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last letter on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.*

Examples.

<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
blot	blot-t-ing	blot-t-ed
drum	drum-m-ing	drum-m-ed
admit	admit-t-ing	admit-t-ed
permit	permit-t-ing	permit-t-ed

Adjectives.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
hot	hot-t-er	hot-t-est
fat	fat-t-er	fat-t-est

2. Blank Book Work.

1. Collect 10 verbs of one syllable to illustrate the rule, and write out the principal parts.

2. Select 10 verbs of two syllables, and write out the principal parts.

3. Select 5 adjectives that double the final consonant in comparison.

3. Final Consonant not Doubled.

RULE II.—*Words not accented on the last syllable, and words ending with a consonant preceded by a diphthong, a digraph, or another consonant, do NOT double the final letter on taking a suffix.*

Examples.

cred'it	credit-ing	credit-ed
benefit	benefit-ing	benefit-ed
conceal'	conceal-ing	conceal-ed
design	design-ing	design-ed
profess	profess-ing	profess-ed

4. Blank Book Work.

1. Select 10 verbs accented on the first syllable, and write out the principal parts.

2. Select 10 verbs ending in a consonant preceded by a diphthong, and accented on the last syllable ; as, *conceal'*.

3. Select 10 verbs ending in a consonant preceded by another consonant.

5. Exceptions to Rule II.

crys'tal	crys tal-l-ize	crys tal-l-i za'tion
can cel	can cel-ed	can cel-la'tion
hum bug	hum bug-g-ed	hum bug-g-ery
met al	me tal-l-ic	met'al-l-ur gy
wor ship	wor ship-er	or wor ship-p-er
kid nap	kid nap-er	or kid nap-p-er
tran quil	tran quil-ize	or tran quil-l-ize

6. Two Ways of Spelling.

NOTE.—The derivatives of the following words, according to Webster, do not double the *l*: in England the old usage of doubling the *l* is retained to a greater extent than in this country.

Write the derivatives formed by *-ing*, *-ed*, and *-er*.

bar' rel	gam' bol	mod' el	shov' el
bev el	grav el	par cel	shriv el
car ol	grov el	pen cil	sniv el
cav il	jew el	per il	tas sel
chis el	la bel	pom mel	tram mel
coun sel	lev el	quar rel	tun nel
cud gel	li bel	rav el	trav el
driv el	mar shal	rev el	ap par el
du el	mar vel	ri val	en am el
e qual			

7. Dropping Final *e*.

RULE III.—*Words ending in silent e, drop it on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.*

Examples.

be lieve	be liev-ing	be liev-ed
con ceive	con ceiv-ing	con ceiv-ed
a chieve	a chiev-ing	a chiev-ed
re ceive	re ceiv-ing	re ceiv-ed

8. Blank Book Work.

1. Collect and write out the principal parts of 20 verbs that end in silent *e*.
2. Add the suffix *-able* to five words that end in silent *e*.
3. Add the suffix *-ible* to five words that end in silent *e*.

9. Exceptions to Rule III.

Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain final *e* before *-able* and *-ous*, on account of euphony.

Exercise.

Add *-able* or *-ous* to the following:

change	ef face'	man'age
charge	out'rage	no tice
peace	cour age	ser vice
trace	mar riage	ad van'tage

Other Exceptions.

dye'ing	shoe'ing	swinge'ing
hoe ing	singe ing	mile age

10. Retaining Final e.

RULE IV.—*Words ending in e retain it before a suffix beginning with a consonant.*

Examples.

large ly	sense less	re morse less
hoarse ness	whole some	ad ver'tise ment
peace ful	pave ment	dis burse ment

Exceptions.

aw ful	wo ful	lodg ment
du ly	wis dom	nurs ling
tru ly	ar gu ment	a bridg ment
whol ly	judg ment	ac knowl edg ment

11. Changing y into i.

RULE V.—*Final y after a consonant, is changed into i before all suffixes except those beginning with i.*

I. Verbs.

carry	carry-ing	carri-ed	carri-es
deny	deny-ing	deni-ed	deni-es



II. Nouns.

army	armi-es	society	societi-es
dairy	dairi-es	anxiety	anxieti-es

III. Adjectives.

busy	busi-er	busi-est	busi-ness
ready	readi-er	readi-est	readi-ness

12. Exercises.

I. Add *-ing*, *-ed* and *-es* to each verb.

cry	bury	comply	certify
dry	copy	defy	falsify
fry	fancy	reply	glorify
try	hurry	satisfy	purify

II. Add *-er* and *-est*, and a noun suffix when possible.

easy	lucky	noisy	sleepy
early	lovely	saucy	speedy
happy	lazy	silly	worthy
heavy	muddy	shady	wealthy

III. Form the plurals by adding *-es*.

berry	copy	duty	jury
buggy	city	dowry	party
beauty	county	diary	story
baby	country	enemy	study

13. Blank Book Work.

1. Collect a list of 10 verbs to illustrate Rule V, and add to each verb the suffixes *-ing*, *-ed*, and *-es*.

2. Collect 10 adjectives, and add to each *-er* and *-est*.

3. Write the singular and the plural form of 20 nouns that change *y* into *i*, and add *-es*.

14. No change of *y*.

RULE VI.—*Final y, preceded by a vowel, is unchanged before a suffix.*

Verbs.

convey	convey-ed	convey-s	convey-ance
enjoy	enjoy-ed	enjoy-s	enjoy-ment

Nouns.

money	money-s	journey	journey-s
valley	valley-s	turkey	turkey-s

15. Exceptions to Rule VI.

pay + ed = <i>paid</i>	stay + ed = { <i>staid</i> , or
lay + ed = <i>laid</i>	{ <i>stayed</i>
say + ed = <i>said</i>	day + ly = <i>daily</i>

16. Double Consonants.

RULE VII.—*Words ending in double consonants generally retain both consonants before a suffix or after a prefix.*

Examples.

dull'ness	will'ful	fulfill-ing
full ness	enroll'ment	fulfill-ed
skill ful	install'ment	fulfill-ment

17. Compounds.

RULE VIII.—*In general, compounds retain all the letters of the words united.*

Exceptions.

wel'come	un til'	al'most	al though'
wel'fare	num'-skull	al'so	al read'y
with al'	Christ'-mas	al'ways	al might'y

18. Euphonic *k*.

RULE IX.—*A few participles and adjectives formed from verbs and nouns ending in c, add k for euphony.*

frolic-k-ing	picnic-k-ing	(<i>k</i> not added)
traffic-k-ing	colic-k-y	physic-ist
physic-k-ing	panic-k-y	physic-al
mimic-k-ing	phthisic-k-y	physic-ian

19. Troublesome Derivatives.

an'nual	an nu al ly	bi en'nial
ar'gue	ar gu ing	ar gu ment
ben'e fit	ben e fit ed	ben e fi cial ly
com'bat	com bat ing	com'bat ant
can'cel	can cel ed	can cel la tion
crys'tal	crys tal lize	crys tal line
de claim'	dec la ma tion	de clam a to ry
de fer'	de fer ring	def er ence
e quip'	e quip ped	eq ui page
frol'ic	frol ick ing	frol ic some
hark	heark en	heark en ed
in flame'	in flam ma ble	in flam ma'tion
plague	plagu ing	plagu'y
re fer'	re fer red	ref'er ence
sus tain'	sus tain ing	sus'te nance
vile	vil'i fy	vil i fied

20. Troublesome Terminations.

-cle.	-cal.	-kle.
ar'ti cle	crit'i cal	buck'le
par ti cle	ver ti cal	knuck le
cu ti cle	tech nical	truck le
ob sta cle	prac ti cal	speck le
pin na cle	rad i cal	freck le
au ri cle	cyn i cal	pick le .

21. Troublesome Terminations.

-ine.	-in.	-ain.
des tine	mar'gin	cer'tain
doc trine	mus lin	cur tain
en gine	pump kin	moun tain
fam ine	gher kin	plan tain
san guine	ur chin	bar gain
med i cine	ver min	cap tain

22. Troublesome Terminations.

-um.	-om.	-ome.
ros'trum	blos'som	ful'some
nos trum	symp tom	lone some
stra tum	free dom	wel come
ful crum	wis dom	glad some
me di um	king dom	in come
min i mum	at om	win some
max i mum	id i om	out come

23. Troublesome Terminations.

-age.	-ege.	-dge.
vil'lage	col'lege	por'ridge
til lage	priv i lege	par tridge
car riage	sac ri lege	car tridge
mar riage	al lege'	knowl edge

24. Troublesome Terminations.

-ar.	-or.	-er.		-re.
dol'lar	doc'tor	cen'ter	or	cen tre
col lar	au thor	lus ter	or	lus tre
cel lar	sail or	sa ber	or	sa bre
ce dar	suit or	som ber	or	som bre
gram mar	tu tor	mea ger	or	mea gre

-ar.	-or.	-er.		-re.
mor'tar	ma'jor	spec'ter	<i>or</i>	spec'tre
sug ar	mi nor	me ter	<i>or</i>	me tre
beg gar	sen ior	the'a ter	<i>or</i>	the'a tre
pil lar	jun ior	ac cou'ter	<i>or</i>	ac cou'tro

25. Troublesome Terminations.

-city.	-city.	-sity.	-sity.
a troc'i ty	ra pac'i ty	ver bos'i ty	di ver'si ty
fe roc i ty	sa gac i ty	o bes i ty	im men si ty
pre coc i ty	te nac i ty	po ros ity	pro pen si ty
lo quac i ty	du plic i ty	per ver si ty	u ni ver si ty
ve rac i ty	com plic i ty	pom pos i ty	ad ver si ty
ca pac i ty	sim plic i ty	ne ces si ty	cu ri os i ty

26. The Suffix -ous. Words ending in -tious.

cap'tious	con ten'tious	li cen'tious	vex a'tious
cau tious	fa ce tious	nu tri'tious	con sci en'tious
fac tious	fic ti tious	pre ten tious	ex pe di tious
frac tious	fac ti tious	pro pi tious	os ten ta tious
ad ven ti'tious	fla gi tious	sen ten tious	su per sti tious
am bi'tious	in fec tious	se di tious	sur rep ti tious

27. Words ending in -cious.

<i>a tro'cious</i>	<i>fe ro'cious</i>	<i>per ni'cious</i>	<i>te na'cious</i>
<i>au da cious</i>	<i>ju di cious</i>	<i>pre co cious</i>	<i>ve ra cious</i>
<i>aus pi cious</i>	<i>lo qua cious</i>	<i>pug na cious</i>	<i>vi va cious</i>
<i>ca pa cious</i>	<i>ma li cious</i>	<i>ra pa cious</i>	<i>vo ra cious</i>
<i>ca pri cious</i>	<i>men da cious</i>	<i>sa ga cious</i>	<i>con tu ma'cious</i>
<i>de li cious</i>	<i>of fi cious</i>	<i>sus pi cious</i>	<i>per ti na cious</i>

28. Words ending in -ceous.

a'que ous	cu ta'ne ous	far i na'ceous
boun te ous	spon ta ne ous	ar gil la ceous
cour te ous	cre ta ceous	ho mo ge ne ous

gas'e ous	crus ta'ceous	het er o ge'ne ous
hid e ous	her ba ceous	in stan ta'ne ous
pit e ous	out ra geous	mis cel la ne ous
er ro'ne ous	cou ra geous	si mul ta ne ous
ex tra ne ous	ad van ta'geous	ex tem po ra'ne ous

29. Diacritical Marks.

[As used in Webster's Dictionary.]

I. Phonic Marks of Vowels.

Macron. —	Breve. ◌	Circum- flex. ^	Two dots.	One dot.	Wave or tilde.
āle	ănd	âir	ălms, ăll	ăsk, whăt	ěrr sĭr
ēve, they	ënd	thêre			
īce, mÿ	ĭn, mÿth		pĭque		
ōld	ŏn	ôr	mŏve	sŏn, wŏlf	
mŏon	lŏok				
ūse	ŭp	ŭrge	rŭle	fŭll	

II. Equivalent Vowels.

ą = ǫ	whăt, nŏt	ó = ŭ	dŏne, sŭn
ē = ā	they, dāy	ŏ, ʉ = ōō	mŏve, rŭle, schŏol
ī = ě	thêre, căre	ŏ, ʉ = ǫǫ	wŏlf, pŭll, wŏol
ĩ = ē	pĭque, wēak	ȳ = ĭ	rhÿme, tĭme
ô = ą	or, ăll	ȳ = ĭ	hÿmn, hĭs

III. Subvowels and Aspirates.

ç, çh = s, sh	çell, çaise	s = z	haş, roşe
e, eh = k	eame, aehe	th, vocal	theşe, thoşe
ġ, hard	ġive, ġet	ŋ = ng	inġ, thinġ
ġ = j	ġem, ġill	ȡ = gz	exȡmple

30. Table of Elementary Sounds.

I. Vowels.

ā	ā-le,	āi-m	ī, ŷ	ī-t,	h-ŷ-mn
ǣ	ǣ-lms,	ǣ-rt	ō	ō-ld,	n-ō
ǣ	ǣ-ll,	b-ǣ-ll	ǒ	ǒ-n,	n-ǒ-t
ǣ	ǣ-n,	m-ǣ-n	o, ō	m-o-ve,	m-ō-n
â	e-â-re,	â-ir	ū	ū-se,	m-ū-se
â	ǣ-sk,	f-â-st	ŭ	ŭ-p,	b-ŭ-t
ē	ē-ve,	b-ē	û	û-rge,	b-û-rn
ě	ě-nd,	m-ě-n	ų, ǫ	f-ų-ll,	w-ǫ-l
ē	h-ē-r,	ē-rr	oi, oy	oi-l,	b-oy
ī, ŷ	ī-ce,	b-ŷ	ou, ow	ou-t,	ow-l

II. Subvowels.

b	b-i-b,	b-a-be	r	r-oa-r,	r-ea-r
d	d-i-d,	d-ea-d	th	th-ese,	wi-th
ġ	ġ-i-ġ,	ġ-a-ġ	v	val-ue,	v-ain
j	j-ar,	j-et	w	w-ell,	w-eb
l	l-u-ll,	te-ll	y	y-es,	y-et
m	m-ai-m,	ea-me	z	z-one,	z-est
n	n-u-n,	n-o-ne	zh, z	a-z'-ure,	sei-z'-ure
ng, ŋ	ri-ng,	i-ŋ-k			

III. Aspirates.

f	f-i-fe,	o-ff	t	t-en-t,	t-ar-t
h	h-at,	h-ome	ch	ch-ur-ch,	ch-ild
k	k-ite,	k-ill	sh	sh-all,	wi-sh
p	p-i-pe,	to-p	th	th-in,	th-ree
s	s-un,	s-ame	wh	wh-ere,	wh-y

31. Drill Table of Vowels.

ā	āle, fāil, dāy, they, vēin, gāuge, breāk.
ǣ	ǣre, hǣlf, lǣugh, cǣlf, heārt, guārd, āunt.
a	all, awe, aught, broad, naught, ought, thought.
ǣ	ǣn, ǣt, ǣdd, ǣnd, bǣde, plǣid, eǣtch, hǣnd.
â	âir, dâre, eâre, thêre, squâre, heir, êre, é'er.
â	ânt, âsk, tâsk, grâss, elâss, pâss, dânce.
a=ö	nôt, whät, blôt, was, wand, wasp, swap.
ē	ēve, mē, bee, bēan, sēize, fiēce, niēce.
ě	ěnd, ěll, děaf, fěoff, said, says, yēs, gět.
ĕ	ĕrr, hĕr, ĕarth, wĕre, vĕrge, myrrh, thĭrst, work.
e=ā	vein, deign, rein, they, prey, weight, neigh.
ê=â	thêre, whêre, âir, êre, bâre, nê'er, hâir, é'er.
ī, ĳ	ice, isle, nīne, fīre, lĳre, līe, liar, eye, aĳes.
ĭ, ĳ	ĭn, pĭn, been, hĳmn, mĳth, sieve, build.
ī=ē	gĭrl, thĭrst, fĭrst, ĕarn, lĕarn, bĭrd, thĭrd, word.
ĩ=ē	pĭque, clĭque, ob lĭque, po lĭce, ma rĭne.
ō	ōld, ōak, spōke, pōur, ōre, door, tōll, sew.
ö	ön, ödd, nôt, döğ, göt, löst, cöst, öff, möss.
o, ōo, u	mōve, moon, rŭle, schōol, dŭ, tŭ, rŭte, true.
ô=a	ôr, nôr, hôrse, wårn, cōrn, stōrm, ōught.
ó=ũ	són, dône, fŭn, dōes, dóth, blood, flood.
o=öo=u	wolf, cŭld, wŏod, wŭld, book, cook, put.
ū	ūse, mŭse, dŭe, few, view, feūd, tŭne.
ũ	ŭp, cŭp, bŭt, dŭst, trŭst, nŭne, tŭn.
u=ōo=o	rŭle, rŭde, trŭth, yŭuth, spŏon, mŏon, mŭve.
û	ûrge, pûrge, bûrn, tûrn, fûr, bûrr.
u=öo=o	put, push, pull, puss, hŏok, wŏlf.
oi, oy	oil, boil, toil, boy, joy, coy, toy, roil.
ou, ow	out, our, ounce, bounce, owl, howl.

32. Drill Table of Subvocals and Aspirates.

I. Subvocals.

b	bib, babe, bee, ebb, bribe, robe, beâr, but.
d	děad, died, dread, drowned, mend, dime.
ġ	ġiġ, ġaġ, grog, girl, ġills, ġiġ'ġle.
j	joy, jog, just, jug, ġem, ġin, aġe.
l	lull, loll, tell, bell, wall, soil, boil.
m	main, same, name, mind, aim.
n	noun, nine, not, nine, not, knife, knoll.
r	(rough) room, rŭde, rŭle, round, roll, roar.
r	(smooth) or, ore, more, store, ear, pear.
v	valve, vale, vane, vine, live, love, of, vale.
w	will, wine, wave, wood, wan, west.
y	yes, yet, you, young, yoke, yam.
z, ſ	zone, ooze, loſe, noſe, blaze, craze.
zh	azure, meaſure, pleaſure, treaſure.
th	thy, thine, thus, with, blithe, bathe.
ng	king, ring, sing, rang, sang clang.
n	inġ, wiġk, thiġk, bliġk, rank, thank.
x=gz	exiſt, exaſple, exhort, exhaust.

II. Aspirates.

f	fife, if, fill, beef, buff, off, ſtaff.
h	how, home, hill, hut, here, hail, hand.
k	kill, kick, eake, eome, ehyle, chyme.
p	pipe, ripe, pup, pop, pip, peep.
s	ſauġe, ġeaſe, ġite, ġell, ſenſe, ġents.
t	tent, trout, tilt, trot, trust, twit, wit.
sh	ſhall, ſhame, raſh, daſh, ġhaiſe, ġhute.
ch	chime, inch, rich, ditch, church, chop.
th	thin, teeth, pith, withe, threat, through.
x=ks	box, fox, ox, fix, mix, ſix.

33. Words Often Mispronounced.

Sound of Italian *a*, as *är*m. Avoid the common provincialism of *hălf* for *hâlf*, *lăf* for *lâugh*, etc.

ärt	bäth	fläunt	plä'zà
äre	päth	gäunt	llä'ma
älms	wrâth	hâunt	guä'va
bälm	lâth	jäunt	läun'dry
eälm	pälm	lämb	läugh'ter
eälf	psälm	läunch	säun'ter
eälves	sälve	cräunch	jäun'dice
hâlf	äunt	hâunch	fä'ther
hälves	däunt	läugh	guä'no

34. Words Often Mispronounced.

Intermediate *a* as in *âsk*. This is a medium sound between Italian *a* and short *a*. Avoid the two extremes: (1) That of Italian *a* as *fâst* for *fâst*, *dârnce* for *dânce*, etc. (2) That of short *a*, as *âsk* for *âsk*, *dânce* for *dânce*, etc.

âsk	eâst	grâft	mâst	âf'ter
ânt	elâss	grânt	mâsk	bâs'ket
âft	erâft	glânce	pâss	eâs'ket
bâsk	elâsp	gâsp	pâst	fâst'er
brâss	dânce	grâsp	râft	mâs'ter
blâst	dâft	hâsp	shâft	mâs'tiff
eâsk	drâft	hâft	stâff	pâs'tor
chânt	fâst	lâst	slânt	plâs'ter
chânce	glâss	lânce	tâsk	pâs'ture
châff	grâss	mâss	trânce	râf'ter

35. Words Often Mispronounced.

The sound of long *u* is a compound sound formed of a slight sound of *y* joined with *ō* long. After *d*, *t*, *l*, *u*, and *s*, it is somewhat difficult to introduce the *y* sound. Avoid the two extremes: (1) That of overdoing the *y* sound so as to make *dū'ty* sound like *jū'ty*. (2) That of sounding *u* like *ō* long, as *dōō'ty* for *dū'ty*.

ūse	eūbe	dūe	lieū	sūit	pūre
fūse	eūre	sūe	view	deūce	lūre
mūse	tūbe	hūe	ewe	feūd	dūpe
mūte	tūne	flūe	new	slūice	dūne
lūte	plūme	dew	newz	jūice	fūme
nūde	flūme	flew	flūte	jūte	Jūne

36. Sound of Long *u*.

bū'gle	flū'id	mū'sic	hū'mid
eū'bic	hū'man	pū'pil	hū'mor
dū'ty	jū'ry	pū'trid	nūi'sance
dū'el	lū'pine	stū'pid	neū'ter
dū'ly	lū'nar	stū'por	sūit'or
beaū'ty	lū'cid	tū'lip	tū'tor

37. Sound of Long *u*.

eon sti tū'tion	eom mū'ni ty	lū'na cy
el o eū'tion	lu gū'bri ous	lū'na tic
rev o lū'tion	eū'mu la tive	mū'si eal
in sti tū'tion	lū'min a ry	ēd'ū eate
eon vo lū'tion	op por tū'ni ty	eāl'eū late
eom mū'ni cate	per pe tū'i ty	ōb'dū rate

38. Words Often Mispronounced.

Sound of *o* as in *move*, and the equivalents, *ō* as in *mōn*, and *u* after *r*, as in *rule*. *Rule* rhymes with *school*; *rude* with *mood*; *you* with *grew*.

move	true	bruiſe	ruth'less
prove	you	cruſe	tru'ant
loſe	who	cru'el	tru'fle
ſhoeſ	brute	gru'el	dru'id
dō	fruit	bru'tal	ru'mor
tō	crude	bru'in	cō'pon
tōō	rude	fruit	bam bōō'
two	prude	shōōt	ca nōe'
tōur	prune	pru'dent	re prove'
wōund	truth	ru'in	re move'
route	youth	ru'ral	ba rōuche'
shōōt	bōōth	tru'ly	de tōur'

39. Words Often Mispronounced.

[By misplacing the accent.]

ab dō'men	eōm'pro miſe	ex pō'nent
är'mis tice	eōn'ver sant	fōr'mid a ble
ad drēss'	eōm'plai ſance	fī nănçe'
a dēpt'	eon trib'ute	frōn'tier
a dūlt'	eon fiſ'eatē	grī māçe'
al lŷ'	eon dō'lence	hār'ass
ā're ā	dēf'i çit	hŷ'gi ene
äd'verse	dēs'pie a ble	hy me nē'al
au rē'o la	dēv'as tate	i dē'à
ea nīne'	dēs'ul to ry	il lūs'trate
eon tōur'	ēx'tant	in quīr'y
eōn'vex	ex ploīt'	in eōm'par a ble
eōn'strūc	ēx'qui ſite	in diſ'pu ta ble
eōm'plex	ēx'em pla ry	in ēx'plī ea ble

40. Words Often Mispronounced.

ĩn'ter est ing	lěġ'is la ture	mis eõn'strue
ĩm'pi ous	lěġ'is la tor	õr'tho e py
ir rěp'ar a ble	ly çē'um	oe eũlt'
ir rěv'o ea ble	mag a zĩne'	op põ'nent
lãm'en ta ble	mu șē'um	pěr'emp to ry
lěġ'is la tive	mĩs'chiev ous	pre těxt'

41. Words Often Mispronounced.

pre çēd'ence	re search'	so nõ'rous
pre těnce'	ro bũst'	te lěġ'ra phy
pỹ rãm'i dal	ro mǎnce'	tĩ rǎde'
py ri'těș	rou tĩne'	tǎp'es try
re çěss'	rěe'og nize	suǎv'i ty
re flěx'	re trīb'u tive	vǎ'ri e găt ed
re eourse'	strat ěġ'ic	vǎ'ri o loid
re elũse'	su i çĩ'dal	vě'he ment

42. Words Often Mispronounced.

[By giving a wrong vowel sound.]

ǎn'swer	hõv'er	mõn'ad	pǎs'ture
ǎf'ter	heĩn'ous	mět'ric	phõn'ic
bǎs'ket	hũr'ry	mǎs'ter	rǎ'tion al
eũr'ry	ĩ tǎl'ies	mǎt'ter	rǎil'le ry
dõç'ile	ĩs'o late	nǎ'ked	rǎth'er
ěn'ġĩne	jõe'und	nõth'ing	sǎun'ter
ěp'och	jǎun'diçe	õ'ral	slǎn'der
ẽ'dict	jũ'ven ile	õn'ly	sỹn'od
fũl'some	kět'tle	pǎ'tri ot	sỹr'up
fět'id	lěi'sure	pǎ'tron	trũ'ly
fõr'ġer	lǎun'dry	prõd'uct	trũ'ant
glǎ'mour	lǎugh'ter	prõd'uce	wõund
ġěn'u ĩne	mǎ'tron	prõç'ess	yěs
hě'r'o ĩne	mǎr'ry	prěf'ace	yět

43. Spelling and Defining.

NOTE.—The following words in current use are frequently misspelled. Require both oral spelling and oral defining.

I.

bīl'ious	ġyp'sum	lēt'tuce	strȳeh'nīne
bāl'ance	ġey'ŝer	lūs'cious	vīne'yārd
frīg'id	ġō'pher	māt'tress	vīs'cid
gāu'ger	heārken	mōr'phine	wīd'ow
gūd'geon	lāe'quer	phthīŝ'ie	whēth'er
ġhēr'kin	līq'uor	prōp'er	zēph'yr

II.

be liēve'	ex hōrt'	re liēve'	be siēge'
be nīgn'	ex ūde'	re ceive'	be liēf'
ea prīce'	ex haust'	re priēve'	de cēit'
ea tārrh'	im pūgn'	tra pēze'	re ġēipt'
eom priŝe'	in veigh'	ta bōō'	a chiēve'
de mīŝe'	ma līgn'	tat tōō'	de ġēive'

44. Spelling and Defining.

I.

āl eo hol	dēs'ie eate	kēr'o sene
ān'a lyze	dēn'ti frīçe	lau'da num
ān'thra ġīte	ēē'sta sy	ōb'se quieŝ
āq'ue duet	fār'qi eal	ōph'i cleide
erȳs'tal line	glȳç'er īne	phōs'pho rus
ehrȳs'a lis	gūt'tur al	phā'e ton

II.

pār'rī ġide	sēp'a rate	vāç'il late
pār'a sīte	sāe'ri lege	ver'di gris
sāe'eha rīne	sīb'yl line	vīs'çe rā
sçīn'til late	trāf'fick ing	vēn til late
sȳm'me try	tȳr'ran nize	vēs'i cle
sȳn'o nym	vāe'çin ate	vī'ti ate

45. Words Often Misspelled.

I.

as phăl'tum	em bār'rass	pro bös'cis
ac quāint'ance	in ı'tial	ter rıf'ie
ba nă'na	im brōgl'io	tar päu'lin
elair voy'ance	mos quı'to	to băe eo
di shěv'el	pa vıl'ion	ve rā'çious
e lıx'ir	pneu măt'ics	zy môt'ie

II.

bal'us trade	ben'e fit ed	in dël'i ble
col on nade'	eăt er pil lar	in flām'ma ble
guar an tee	mıl'li ne ry	i sös'ce les
mign on ette	de băt'a ble	re sūs'çi tate
mill'ion aire	ex ön'er ate	dıph'the ri a
su per sede'	ex hıl'a rate	pa răl'y sis

46. Words Often Misspelled.

I.

ăv'er age	ve lõç'i ty	bıs'euit
spěç'i men	ver bös'i ty	fôr'feit
mū'çi lage	ne çës'si ty	taç'it
çyl'in der	sül'phur	eov'er let
u tēn'sil	zěph'yr	sěp'a rate
pro jěe'tile	vın'e gar	prıv'i lege

II.

ăr'ti şan	měr'chan dise	eăp'i tal ize
çit'i zen	pұл'ver ize	i tăl'i çişe
păr'ti şan	ěn'ter prişe	laud'a ble
növ'içe	păr'a lyze	au'di ble
môr'tise	eöm'pro mişe	pös'si ble
tôr'toise	ăd'ver tişe	păs'sa ble

47. Words Often Misspelled.

băl'lad	ēr'mine	för'age	grāin
säl'ad	vēr'min	pör'ridge	skein
plūmb'er	gāu'ger	sēiz'ing	witch
drūm'mer	wā'ger	pleas'ing	which
vāl'id	sēiz'ure	sneez'ing	switch
pāl'id	lēi'sure	tēas'ing	hēarse
			pūrse

48. Words Often Misspelled.

trū'ly	elāp'boards	pröp'er	môrt'gage
eöl'lege	wēl'come	höp'per	hie'cough
vēr'y	eām'phor	çī'pher	buşi'ness
grān'ite	eöl'lar	eō'eoā	eöp'y
sehöl'ar	eöl'or	grām'mar	pöp'py
pie'nie	wäg'on	hām'mer	isth'mus

49. Words Often Misspelled.

as çen'sion	å vēr'sion	es sēn'tial	çe ta ceous
at tēn'tion	pol i tī'cian	ju dĩ'cial	eon eūr'rence
pre tēn'sion	eon tri'tion	fie tīt'ious	eon triv'ance
eon vēr'tion	dis sen'sion	ma liç'ious	in de pēn dēnce
ex tēn'sion	dis tēn'tion	se dĩ'tious	per se vēr'ance
op tī'cian	eom plēx'ion	of fi'cious	sub sīst'ence

50. Words Often Misspelled.

eon tēst'ant	çyn'i eal	pleū'ri sy	grān'a ry
de scēnd'ant	vē'hi cle	sē'ere çy	eān'ner y
ex pō'nent	rēc'i pe	sŷm'me try	ān'cient
de pēnd'ent	re çēipt'	sŷn'o nym	trān'sient
īm'mi grant	re çēde'	eon dĩgn'	ero quet'
ēm'i grant	re çēss'	ar rāign'	ero çhet'

51. Words Often Misspelled.

un fit'ted	to-dāy'	dīs'syl la ble	pa rōle'
bēn'e fit ed	to-night'	trī'syl la ble	en rōll'
be ġin'ner	to-mōr'row	tăt tōō'	eāu'li flow er
wāg'on er	hōl'i day	ca nōe'	mūsk'mel on
pōș șēs'sion	eon ġise'	ae crue'	frōl'ick ing
in tēn'tion	de vīce'	eon trōl'	pīe'nick ing

52. Words Often Misspelled.

ġēl'lar	pre cede'	chīe'o ry	eāl'en der
mūr'mur	pro ceed'	ġin'na mon	ēm'a nate
mār'tyr	se ġēde'	bāl'us ter	lăb'y rinth
măn'ner	sue ceed'	păr'al lel	ôm'i nous
nā'dir	im pēde'	līl'ies	vīg'i lance
mā'jor	re trieve'	pīt'ies	vī'o lence

53. Words Often Misspelled.

sōl'ace	vēr'i fy	sa gā'cious
māl'ice	tēr'rī fy	prēv'a lent
lăt'tice	stū'pe fy	re lūe'tant
lēt'tuce	eăp'tious	in elēm'ent
ēs'sence	eon scious	eul'pa ble
pīt'tance	vex ā'tious	erēd'i ble

54. Words Often Misspelled.

viș'i ble	ġiv'il ize	eū'bie al
tēn'a ble	ēn'ter prișe	măn'a ele
tăn ġī'ble	hēr'e sy	eom ie al
tām'a ble	făl'la cy	ău'ri cle
ăg'o nize	eū'ti cle	mēt ri cal
erit'i cișe	ōb sta cle	vēn'tri ele

55. Words Often Misspelled.

ăp'pe tite	eom mît'tee	em băr'rass
erÿs'tal line	eo nŭn'drum	tar pàu'lin
ëm'i nent	ea mël'lia	ex ǒn'er ate
ĩm'mi nent	ex hĩb'it	ex hĩl'a rate
mĩl li ner	as sǎs'sin	in flǎm'ma ble
prǒp'a gate	bis sěx'tile	ae eǒm'o date
pĩt'e ous	çin eho na	ex erės'çence
pĩt'i ful	dĩ shěv'el	pu sil lǎn'i mous

56. Abbreviated Expressions.

NOTE.—The following contracted forms are allowable in poetry, in colloquial language, and in familiar letter-writing; but they are to be avoided, in general, in grave or serious composition or conversation. Pupils should be required to give an oral or a written sentence to illustrate the use of each contracted form.

ar'n't	} = are not	isn't	= is not
aren't		mustn't	= must not
can't	= can not	shan't	= shall not
couldn't	= could not	shouldn't	= should not
didn't	= did not	they'll	= they will
don't	= do not	they'd	= they would or had
doesn't	= does not	'twill	= it will
hadn't	= had not	wasn't	= was not
hasn't	= has not	we'll	= we will
ne'll	= he will	won't	= will not
he'd	= he would or had	wouldn't	= would not
I'll	= I will	you'll	= you will
I'd	= I would or had	you'd	= you would or had

57. Latin Words in Current Use.

a lum'ni	graduates of a college or university
cur ric'u lum	a course of study
dic'tum	a dogmatic assertion
de sid er a'tum	a thing to be desired
fac-sim'i le	an exact copy
flo'ra	the vegetation of a place
fau'na	the animals of a place
in'ter im	intervening time
lit er a'ti	men of letters
ră tion a'le	a series of reasons
se ri a'tim	in regular order or series
ul ti ma'tum	a final proposition
vi'a	by way of
vi'ce	in place of
ver ba'tim	word for word

58. Short Latin Phrases.

<i>ad libitum</i> , at pleasure.	<i>si'ne di'e</i> , without a day.
<i>ad nauseam</i> , to disgust.	<i>in situ</i> , in place ; fixed.
<i>ad valo'rem</i> , according to value.	<i>ipse dixit</i> , mere assertion.
<i>ad infini'tum</i> , to infinity.	<i>nolens volens</i> , willing or not.
<i>ad interim</i> , in the mean time.	<i>per contra</i> , on the other hand.
<i>bo'na fi'de</i> , in good faith.	<i>pari passu</i> , with equal pace.
<i>de novo</i> , anew.	<i>per capita</i> , by the head.
<i>ex officio</i> , by virtue of office.	<i>per centum</i> , by the hundred.
<i>in terro'rem</i> , as a warning.	<i>per annum</i> , by the year.
<i>in to'to</i> , entirely.	<i>per diem</i> , by the day.
<i>in esse</i> , in actual being.	<i>per se</i> , by itself.
<i>in pos'se</i> , in possible being.	<i>pro and con</i> , for and against.
<i>post mortem</i> , after death.	<i>pro forma</i> , mere form.
<i>terra firma</i> , solid earth.	<i>pro rata</i> , in proportion.
	<i>vi'va vo'ce</i> , with living voice.
	<i>vox pop'uli</i> , voice of the people.

59. Abbreviations of Latin Words and Phrases.

ex. gr. } (*exem'pli gratia*), as for example.
or *e. g.* }

et al. (*et alii* or *alia*), and others.

Ibid. or *Ib.* (*ibidem*), in the same place.

Id. (*idem*), the same [author].

i. e. (*id est*), that is ; as, The Empire State, *i. e.*, New York.

L. S. (*locus sigilli*), place of the seal [on a legal paper].

N. B. (*nota be'ne*), note well ; take notice.

nem. con. (*nem'ine contradicen'te*), no one opposing.

Pro Tem. (*pro tem'pore*), for the time being.

q. v. (*quod vi'de*), which see, *i. e.*, refer to.

Q. E. D. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.

ss. (*scilicet*), namely ; to wit [used in law].

viz. (*videl'icet*), namely ; as follows.

vs. (*versus*), against ; as, Case of Brown *vs.* Smith.

etc. (*et cet'era*), and others ; and so forth.

PART II.

WORDS GROUPED AND DEFINED.

1. Language.

linguist	A person skilled in many languages.
philologist	One who has a scientific knowledge of language.
grammar	Treats of the use of words in sentences.
letters	Characters of a written language.
hieroglyphics	The sacred or picture writing of the ancient Egyptian priests.
idiom	A form of expression peculiar to a language.
vernacular	Belonging to the country of one's birth ; home-born ; one's native tongue.
dialect	A form of speech peculiar to a tribe or to a part of a country.
provincialism	A peculiar use or pronunciation of words in some particular part of a country.
solecism	A gross blundering in forms of expression.
Sanskrit	The ancient language of the Hindoos, in which are written the religious books of India.
Greek	The classic language of Greece.
Latin	The language of the ancient Romans.

2. Speech.

rhetoric	The art of speaking correctly, elegantly, and forcibly.
oration	A formal speech delivered on some special occasion.

harangue	A declamatory speech to a multitude.
panegyric	A public speech in high praise of some eminent person.
eulogium	A formal speech in praise of some person.
exordium	The introductory part of a speech.
peroration	The concluding part of a speech.
philippic	A speech abounding in fierce invective.
Romanic	Pertaining to the languages which spring out of the Roman, or Latin tongue ; also used as a general term to include the Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, etc.
Anglo-Saxon	The term applied to the English language as spoken by the early Teutonic peoples of England.
Teutonic	A general term including German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Gothic, Saxon, etc.
The Classics	The ancient Greek and Latin authors.

3. Rhetoric.

ambiguity	A double meaning involved in the construction of a sentence.
analogy	A correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different.
antithesis	A contrast of thought or words.
apostrophe	A turning away from the subject to address the absent or the dead as if present.
circumlocution	A manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary ; a talking around.
climax	A manner of expression in which the parts of a sentence are so arranged as to rise in strength to the last.
diction	Choice of words ; manner of expression.

epigram	A witty, pointed saying.
euphemism	A soft or mild term used to express in a more pleasing way a harsh or disagreeable statement.
hyperbole	An exaggerated form of expression.
irony	A form of expression conveying the opposite of the ordinary meaning of the words.
metaphor	An implied comparison conveyed by transferring to one object the qualities of another.
metonymy	The putting of one term or word for another.
parody	A burlesque imitation of a poem or composition.
period	A sentence in which the complete sense is suspended till the end.
personification	The act of ascribing to anything the qualities of a person.
pun	A play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning.
sarcasm	A keen, biting, witty form of expression.
satire	The ridiculing of follies or vices.
simile	An expressed comparison.
solecism	A blunder in grammar.

4. Words.

verbose	Having more words than are necessary.
pleonasm	Redundancy of words.
tautology	A needless repetition of the same words, or of the same ideas in different words.
synonyms	Words having the same general meaning, but differing in their application.
etymology	The true derivation of words ; grammatical inflections.

orthography	The correct spelling of words.
orthoepy	The correct pronunciation of words.
vocabulary	A collection of words.

5. Government.

politics	The science of government.
politician	A person actively engaged in the management of public affairs.
statesman	A politician well versed in the science of government.
demagogue	A politician who panders to the prejudices or passions of the common people.
monarchy	A government whose head is an hereditary sovereign.
aristocracy	A government in the hands of the nobility.
oligarchy	A government in the hands of a few persons.
despotism	A government in which the power of the monarch is not limited by a constitution.
republic	A government administered by representatives and officials elected by the vote of the whole people, for short terms of office, and under which the liberties of the people are guaranteed by a written constitution.
anarchy	Lack of government ; political disorder.
rebellion	An unsuccessful attempt by force of arms to overthrow the government.
insurrection	A sudden rising in arms against the government by a part of the people.
citizen	A person in whom are vested certain political rights and privileges ; as, An American citizen.
subject	A person under the protection of a monarchy ; as, A British subject.

6. Elections.

elector	A legally qualified voter.
naturalization	The legal process by which an alien, or foreigner, becomes a citizen.
election	The act of voting or balloting for public officers.
elective franchise	} The right of voting ; right of franchise.
poll-list	
canvass	A political campaign.
candidate	A person offering himself for election to an office.
nominee	A person named by some political convention as a candidate for office.
caucus	A preliminary meeting of political leaders for the purpose of considering political questions.
convention	A political meeting of elected party delegates for the purpose of nominating candidates.

7. Words Relating to Courts and Law.

court	A tribunal for the administration of justice ; “the court” is also a term applied to the judge in contradistinction to the counsel or the jury.
judge	A civil officer who administers justice in law courts.
bench	The seat where a judge sits ; hence, “the bench” is a term used to denote all judges taken as a body.

bar	The place which counsel occupy in court ; hence, " the bar " is a term used to denote the whole legal profession, or body of licensed attorneys-at-law.
lawyer	A person licensed to practice law.
plea	The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and complaint.
plaintiff	The party that brings an action or suit in court.
defendant	The party against whom the action is brought.
client	The party that employs an attorney-at-law.
brief	A condensed statement of a case in court.
bail	Surety given for a liberated prisoner's re-appearance in court.
arraign	To bring a prisoner before a court for trial.
sentence	The pronouncing of a penalty by the judge against a convicted criminal.
judicial	Belonging to courts of law, or to a judge.
the judiciary	The judges as a body.

8. Crimes in Law.

misdemeanor	A minor offence to which the law has not given a specific name.
crime	A specific offence against the law.
indictment	A written charge of crime made out by a grand jury.
murder	The intentional killing of a human being with malice aforethought.
manslaughter	The killing of a person in the heat of passion without premeditation.
homicide	The killing of a human being by act of man.
libel	Defamation of the character of another by writing, pictures, etc.

felony	A crime of high grade punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison.
petit larceny	} The stealing of property of small value, constituting a minor offence.
grand larceny	
arson	The crime of wilfully setting fire to a building.
burglary	The crime of breaking into a house for the purpose of robbery.
perjury	The crime of purposely giving false testimony in court.
forgery	Fraudulently making, altering, or imitating a writing or the signature of another for the purpose of gain.
peculation	The act of any official in appropriating public moneys to his own personal use.
embezzlement	The act of taking for one's own use money or goods placed in his care.
bigamy	The crime of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time.
mayhem	The maiming of a person by depriving him of any of his members, such as the nose, ears, etc.
treason	The crime of attempting to overthrow the government, or of aiding an enemy in time of war.
mutiny	Rebellion by soldiers or seamen against their officers.

9. Words Relating to Religion.

religion	Any system of faith and worship.
mythology	The science which treats of the fabulous divinities of the ancient nations.

paganism	The superstitious religious belief and worship of uncivilized tribes and nations.
theism	Belief in the existence of a God.
deism	Belief in the existence of God, but not in revelation.
atheism	A disbelief in the existence of God.
pantheism	A belief that the universe is God.
monotheism	A belief in only one God.
polytheism	A belief in the existence of many Gods.
renegade	One who basely abandons his religion.
martyr	One who suffers death on account of religion.
fanatic	One who has a wild and unreasoning faith and zeal in his religion.
dogma	An authoritative statement of some part of a religious creed.
orthodox	Sound in the creed of the church.
heterodox	Dissenting from the church creed.
Bible	The holy books consisting of the Old and the New Testament.
Koran	The sacred book of the Mohammedans.
Vedas	The sacred writings of Brahmanism.
Christianity	The form of faith and worship based upon the Bible.
mohammedanism	The religion based upon the teachings of Mohammed and the Koran.
brahmanism	A religion founded on the sacred books called the <i>Vedas</i> .
buddhism	A branch of Brahmanism, founded by Buddha.
materialism	A disbelief in the existence of spirit.
creed	Articles of faith of a church or society.
heretic	One who disbelieves the religion of the church.

10. Literature.

poetry	Imaginative composition expressed in measured cadence or in rhyme.
rhetoric	The art of prose composition. (See page 29.)
oratory	The art of eloquent and elegant public speaking.
history	A record of past events (with the philosophy of cause and effect in the progress of events).
novelist	A writer of fictitious literature.
litterateur	A person devoted to literary pursuits.
literature	The whole body of literary productions, usually excluding, however, those relating to positive science.

11. Science.

science	Classified and systematized knowledge.
mathematics	That class of sciences which treats of numbers and magnitudes and their relations.
arithmetic	That branch of mathematics which treats of numbers.
algebra	That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of numbers or quantities by means of letters and other symbols.
geometry	That branch of mathematics which treats of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.
physics	The science that treats of the material world.
botany	The science that treats of plants.
zoology	The science that treats of animals.
chemistry	The science that treats of the composition of substances, both organic and inorganic.
ornithology	The science that treats of birds.
ichthyology	The science that treats of fishes.

biology	The science that treats of the different forces of life.
sociology	The science that treats of the laws and the development of human society.
metaphysics	The scientific knowledge of the laws and actions of mind.

Oral Exercise.

Require pupils to name and define any other branches of science that they can think of.

12. Art.

artist	A general term applied to a painter, sculptor, engraver, etc.
studio	The working-room of an artist.
cartoon	A design of a large painting drawn on paper.
caricature	A drawing that represents with ridiculous exaggeration.
fresco	A method of painting on a freshly laid stucco ground of lime and gypsum.
photograph	A picture produced by the action of light on chemically prepared paper.
statuette	A small statue.
intaglio	Any figure cut into a material; as, a seal.
cameo	A precious stone carved in relief.

Require pupils to add and define 10 additional words relating to art.

13. Medicine.

physician	A person who practices the art of healing; a doctor.
druggist	One who deals in drugs or medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacy	The art of preparing medicines.
therapeutics	The art of discovering and applying medicinal remedies.
nostrum	A quack medicine.
panacea	A remedy for all diseases.
regimen	A course of living for the attainment of health.
anodyne	A medicine for alleviating pain.

14. Diseases.

asthma	A disease causing difficulty in breathing.
pneumonia	An inflammation of the lungs.
diphtheria	A disease chiefly affecting the throat.
phthisic	A wasting away of the lungs.
influenza	A prevailing cold, or catarrh.
bronchitis	An inflammation of the bronchia, or tubes connected with the windpipe.
neuralgia	A disease of a nerve and its branches.
paralysis	A disease of the nerves, causing loss of voluntary motion.
meningitis	Inflammation of the membrane of the brain or the spinal cord.
hydrophobia	A disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.
delirium }	A kind of madness brought on by long-continued and excessive use of spirituous liquors.
tremens }	
epidemic	A prevailing disease arising from a wide-spread cause.

15. Business Transactions—Money.

money	A circulating medium for the doing of business.
specie	Gold or silver coin.

coin	Gold, silver, or other stamped metal current as money.
currency	The money of a country ; as, " paper " currency, " hard " or coin currency.
bullion	Gold or silver in bars or in the mass.
"greenbacks"	The popular name given to United States legal-tender notes.
mint	A place where specie currency is coined.
bank-bills	The paper currency issued by banks.
inflation	An excessive issue of paper currency, not redeemable in gold or silver coin.
paper money	Promises by a government or a bank to pay in gold and silver the sum specified on the face of the note or bill.
resumption	" Resuming specie payments " means redeeming paper money with coin.
capitalist	One who possesses a large amount of money or stocks.
usurer	One who loans money at an exorbitant rate of interest.
pawnbroker	One who loans money in small sums on personal property pledged in payment.

16. Business Terms.

bank	An establishment for the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.
draft	Or Bill of Exchange—A written order for money, drawn in one place and payable in another.
drawer	The maker of the draft.
drawee	The party on whom the draft is drawn.
bank-check	A written order to the bank for the payment of a specified sum of money.

note	A written promise to pay a certain sum of money.
stock-broker	A broker who deals in stocks.
brokerage	The commission paid a broker for buying or selling stocks for others.
"bulls and bears"	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>"Bulls" are brokers that try to make a rise in the value of stocks, and "bears" are those who operate for a fall.</p> </div> </div>
interest	The sum paid for the use of money.
discount	Or "per cent off," is a sum deducted from a bill or debt paid cash down before it becomes due.
bonds	Written obligations by corporations or by governments to pay specified sums of money at a certain time, with a certain rate of interest.

17. Real Estate.

real estate	Property in lands and buildings, as distinguished from personal or movable property.
title	The legal right by which real estate is held.
deed	A written document, signed, witnessed, or attested before a notary public, making a legal conveyance of the title to real estate.
mortgage	A conveyance of real estate as security for the payment of a promissory note, to become null and void on payment of the note.
lien	A legal right to hold property until a claim upon it has been paid.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words relating to real estate.

18. Agriculture.

farming	The cultivation of a farm ; agriculture.
horticulture	The cultivation of a garden.
floriculture	The cultivation of flowers.
arboriculture	The cultivation of trees or shrubs.
sericulture	The cultivation of the silk-worm.
arboretum	A place in which different kinds of trees are cultivated.
conservatory	A greenhouse for the cultivation of exotic or tender plants.
hot-house	A glass-covered house kept warm for the cultivation of exotics.
arable	Capable of cultivation ; tillable.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words under this head.

19. Mechanic Arts.

architecture	The art of planning and erecting buildings.
vestibule	The porch or entrance into a building.
buttress	A support or abutment of a building.
corridor	A gallery around a building.
rotunda	A building that is round, both on the inside and outside.
amphitheatre	An oval or circular building, having seats rising one above another all around the walls on the interior.
renaissance	A style of decorative art freer than the antique, but resulting from the antique.

20. Exercise in Defining.

Define in your own words, or by referring to the dictionary, the following groups of words :

I. Poetry.

doggerel	epic	stanza	rhyme
blank verse	lyric	canto	poet
prosody	sonnet	couplet	rhymester

II. Sculpture and Painting.

picture	statue	bust	statuette
drawing	intaglio	cast	cameo
portrait	model	image	medallion

III. Music.

overture	oratorio	organist	flageolet
symphony	dirge	pianist	trombone
serenade	requiem	vocalist	ophicleide

21. Exercise in Defining.*I. Debts.*

debtor	liquidation	assets	suit
creditor	insolvency	surety	dun
solvent	bankrupt	attachment	receipt

II. Partnership.

capital	assessment	insurance	premium
stock	dividend	policy	company

22. Exercise in Grouping Words.

Teachers will require pupils to make out lists of the technical words used in the various industrial pursuits, such as :

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Agriculture. | 4. Lumbering. | 7. Dressmaking. |
| 2. Mining. | 5. Stock-raising. | 8. Shoemaking. |
| 3. Commerce. | 6. Dairying. | 9. Printing, etc. |

23. Words Relating to War.

campaign	The time that an army keeps the field either in action, marches, or in camp.
bivouac	The watch of a whole army in case of danger.
reconnaissance	An examination of the position of an opposing army, for military operations.
armistice	A temporary cessation of hostilities in time of war.
cartel	An agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war.
conscription	An act of the government drafting citizens into the army.

24. Spelling and Defining.**I. Arms.**

ammunition	battery	carbine	shell
powder	mortar	breech-loader	bullet
cartridge	musket	revolver	saber
ordnance	rifle	projectile	knapsack

II. Army.

militia	division	company	artillery
regulars	brigade	infantry	sharp-shooters
volunteers	regiment	cavalry	barracks

III. Soldier.

dragoon	ensign	general	conscript
grenadier	lieutenant	marshal	deserter
zouave	captain	veteran	picket
artillery-man	major	volunteer	scout

Require pupils to collect 25 additional words relating to arms, army, or soldier.

25. Commercial Terms.

Commerce	merchant	house	warehouse
trade	tradesman	firm	depot
traffic	salesman	company	office
barter	clerk	concern	imports
bargain	grocer	merchandise	exports
jobbing	broker	goods	dry-goods
speculation	peddler	wares	hardware
auction	store-keeper	commodities	breadstuffs

26. Education.

instruction	lesson	school-mistress	school
learning	lecture	pedagogue	college
knowledge	teacher	professor	university
teaching	instructor	educationist	academy
training	tutor	educator	seminary
schooling	preceptor	scholar	institute
drilling	school-master	pupil	kindergarten

27. Generic Term, *Change.*

mutable	Subject to change ; changeable.
convertible	Capable of being changed.
vicissitude	Regular change or succession from one thing to another.
reversal	Change to the opposite.
reversion	The act of changing back.
transmutation	A change of one substance into another.
transposition	A change of position.
migration	A change of dwelling-place.
innovation	A change made by introducing something new.
amendment	A change for the better in manners or morals.
reciprocity	An equal interchange of rights or privileges.

commutation	A change of punishment ; a change in rates of fare ; as, a commutation ticket.
<i>in statu quo</i>	Without change.
metempsychosis	The doctrine of the passing of the soul of man after death into the body of some animal
vacillation	The act of changing mentally from one side to another ; wavering.
erratic	Changing irregularly ; wandering.
stable	Not subject to change.
fickle	Changeful ; unstable ; inconstant.
oscillation	Act of moving back and forth.

28. Writing and Printing,

chirography	Handwriting.
calligraphy	Fine writing.
transcript	A written copy.
autograph	One's own handwriting.
hieroglyphics	The sacred writing of the priesthood of Egypt.
telegram	A written telegraphic despatch.
orthography	The correct writing of a word.
manuscript	Written by hand.
amanuensis	One who writes what another dictates.
endorse	To write on the back.
escritoire	A writing-desk with drawers.
typography	The art of printing.
bibliography	Knowledge of the history of books.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words relating to writing and printing.

29. Generic Term, *Name*.

nominal	Existing only in name.
noun	The name of anything.

surname	The family name.
pseudonym	A fictitious name.
<i>nom de plume</i>	The assumed name of a writer.
anonymous	Without a name, or name unknown.
cognomen	Family name ; surname.
misnomer	A misapplied name.
nickname	A familiar or an opprobrious name.
nameless	Without a name.
nomenclature	A list of names.
homonyms	Words pronounced alike, but spelled differently.

30. Generic Term, *Time*.

chronology	The science of computing the dates of past events.
anachronism	An error in computing time by which events are misplaced in order of occurrence.
antediluvian	Existing before the deluge.
prehistoric	Existing before the time of written history.
epoch	A point of time marked by some great event.
era	A series of years reckoned from some fixed point of time.
eternal	Existing without beginning or without end.
millennium	A period of a thousand years.
contemporaneous	Existing at the same time.
procrastination	The act of putting off until to-morrow or some future time.
hebdomadal	Occurring every seven days.
quotidian	Occurring every day.
ephemeral	Existing only for a day.

longevity	Long life ; old age.
transient	Of short duration.
chronic	Lasting a long time.
evanescent	Fleeting ; passing away ; momentary.
perpetual	Lasting forever.
perennial	Lasting through the year ; perpetual.
chronometer	A clock or watch which keeps exact time.
almanac	A yearly calendar.
coeval	Of the same age.
pristine	Former ; belonging to the earliest time.
quondam	Former.
superannuated	Impaired by old age ; worn out.
matutinal	Pertaining to the morning.

31. Spelling and Defining. Sea Terms.

cable	top-sail	larboard	binnacle
anchor	shrouds	leeward	compass
grapnel	spars	windward	fathom
hawser	yards	helm	knot
main-mast	canvas	wheel	cargo
mizzen-mast	oakum	rudder	cabin
fore-mast	rigging	ballast	keel
jury-mast	starboard	salvage	deck
	square-rigged	log-book	bulwarks

32. Vehicle.

carriage	phaeton	sleigh	cart
wagon	buggy	sled	wheel-barrow
coach	omnibus	truck	ambulance
chaise	car	dray	stage-coach

33. Words Sometimes Confounded.

can'vas	Sails ; cloth ; as, the ship spread all her <i>canvas</i> .
can'vass	A political campaign ; to examine ; as, the Presidential Canvass ; Canvass the matter well.

<i>cur'rants</i>	Fruit ; as, Currants are red and sour.
<i>cur'rents</i>	Streams ; as, Ocean-currents.
<i>com'pliment</i>	Praise ; as, The compliment was merited.
<i>com'plement</i>	Full number ; as, The ship has her complement of men.
<i>con'fident</i>	Sure ; as, I was confident of success.
<i>con'fidant</i>	Trusted friend ; as, He was my only confidant at school.
told }	"They went and <i>told</i> the sexton, and the sexton <i>tolled</i> the bell."— <i>Hood</i> .
<i>tolled</i> }	
<i>desert'</i>	Forsake ; as, Never desert your friends.
<i>dessert'</i>	Our <i>dessert</i> consisted of delicious fruit.
<i>indite'</i>	Compose ; as, Indite a sonnet to my lady's eyebrow.
<i>indict'</i>	To charge ; as, Indict the criminal for murder.
<i>man'tel</i>	The mantel of Italian marble.
<i>man'tle</i>	The king's mantle was of costly furs.
<i>sta'tionary</i>	Fixed ; as, The cars were stationary for an hour.
<i>sta'tionery</i>	Stationers deal in stationery ; <i>i. e.</i> , writing materials, etc.
<i>prin'cipal</i>	Chief ; as, His principal ob'ject was money.
<i>prin'ciple</i>	Rule of action ; as, A principle of morality.

34. Class Exercise.

Distinguish the following pairs of words, making a free use of the dictionary.

<i>au'ri cle</i>	<i>a loud'</i>	<i>cru'el</i>	<i>cel'lar</i>
<i>or a cle</i>	<i>al lowed</i>	<i>crew el</i>	<i>sel ler</i>
<i>ac ci dents</i>	<i>borne</i>	<i>ca ret</i>	<i>can non</i>
<i>ac ci dence</i>	<i>bourne</i>	<i>car at</i>	<i>can on</i>
<i>al tar</i>	<i>cap'i tal</i>	<i>ce re al</i>	<i>cou ri er</i>
<i>al ter</i>	<i>cap i tol</i>	<i>se ri al</i>	<i>cur ri er</i>

cel'e ry	fel'low	or'di nance	serf
sal a ry	fel loe	ord nance	surf
colonel	flow er	pal ate	skull
ker nel	flour	pal let	scull
dy ing	isle	rad ish	sweet
dye ing	aisle	red dish	suite
eu lo gy	in ge'nious	root	wheth er
el e gy	in gen u ous	route	weath er
ex tent'	lev'y	stat ure	wry
ex'tant	lev ee	stat ue	rye
ge nus	min er	stake	write
ge ni us	mi nor	steak	right

35. Words Distinguished by Accent.

In the *nouns* or *adjectives* the accent is on the first syllable ; in the *verbs*, on the last syllable.

ac'cent	Accent' the second word by placing the
ac cent'	ac'cent on the last syllable.
ab'sent	He was ab'sent without cause, but promised
ab sent'	not to absent' himself again.
con'cert	We must concert' measures for acting in
con cert'	con'cert.
con'tract	If you will contract' to do the work, I will
con tract'	sign the con'tract at once.
en'trance	The music will entrance' you on your en'trance
en trance'	into the hall.
in'cense	In'cense is perfume exhaled by fire ; hence, to
in cense'	incense' means to inflame or fire the feelings.
per'mit	The agent will not permit' you to enter the
per mit'	mills without a written per'mit.
prod'uce	The farmers send all the prod'uce which they
pro duce'	produce' to the New York market.
pröj'ect	To <i>project'</i> means to throw forward ; hence,
pro ject'	a pröj'ect is something planned, or thrown forward by the mind.

36. Class Exercise.

Explain the difference, and illustrate by using in sentences.

ab'stract	con'vict	fre'quent	ref'use
<i>ab stract'</i>	<i>con vict'</i>	<i>fre quent'</i>	<i>re fuse'</i>
con'duct	des'ert	im'port	sub'ject
<i>con duct'</i>	<i>de sert'</i>	<i>im port'</i>	<i>sub ject'</i>
con'sort	es'cort	im'press	trans'port
<i>con sort'</i>	<i>es cort'</i>	<i>im press'</i>	<i>trans port'</i>

37. Miscellaneous Words. Spelling and Defining.

aph'o rism	A short, pithy saying.
ap'o thegm	A terse, pointed saying.
au'top sy	Medical examination of a corpse.
a nach'ro nism	A misplacing of events in order of time.
am a teur'	One who studies art, but not as a profession.
aus'pi ces	Patronage ; protection.
an'ti dote	A remedy for poison.
an i mad ver'sion	Severe censure or criticism.
a poc'ry phal	Of doubtful authority or authenticity.
al lu'vi al	Relating to deposits made by water.
ad ven ti'tious	Accidental ; foreign ; casual.
ad o les'cence	Age between boyhood and manhood.
au rif'er ous	Bearing or yielding gold.
ar gen tif'er ous	Bearing or yielding silver.
a gra'ri an ism	The doctrine of the equal division of lands or fields ; communism.
ab o rig'i nes	The primitive inhabitants of a country.
au tom'a ton	A self-moving machine.
an i mal'cule	A little animal invisible to the naked eye ; plural, <i>animal'cules</i> .

38. Spelling and Defining.

<i>an i mal'cu la</i>	Little animals; the plural of <i>animal'</i> . <i>culum</i> . <i>Animalculæ</i> is incorrect.
Ar chæ ol'o gy	The science of antiquities.
ar'chives	Government records.
biv'ouac	An encampment without tents.
bi tu'men	Petroleum; coal-oil; asphaltum.
each in na'tion	Loud laughter.
com'plai sant	Seeking to please by manners.
com pla'cent	Being self-satisfied.
chi me'ra	A vain, idle, unreal fancy.
char'la tan	A chatterer; quack; humbug.
con nois seur'	A critic of fine arts.
cod'i cil	An addition or supplement to a will.
con'so nant	Agreeing with; a letter sounded with the aid of a vowel.

39. Spelling and Defining.

car niv'o rous	Feeding on flesh.
cor'ru ga ted	Wrinkled; ridged; furrowed.
ca dav'er ous	Having the appearance of a corpse.
cal ca're ous	Having chalk or lime.
con va les'cent	Recovering from sickness; getting well.
cen trif'u gal	Tending to fly <i>from</i> the center.
cen trip'e tal	Tending to fly <i>to</i> the center.
cha lyb'e ate	Impregnated with iron.
caout'chouc	(<i>koo'chook</i>) India rubber.
ca'per	To skip like a goat; to dance.
ce ram'ic	Pertaining to pottery.
cha grin'	A gnawing of the mind; vexation; mor- tification.
com'pro mise	A settlement by mutual agreement.
con stel la'tion	A cluster of stars.

40. Spelling and Defining.

cor us ca'tion	A sudden spark or flash of light.
cos mog'o ny	Theory of the creation.
co'te rie	A small select company of friends ; a club ; a social set.
cro chet'	Fancy knitting by means of a hook.
crotch'et	A whim or conceit.
chi ca'ne ry	Mean tricks ; petty wrangling.
cur mud'geon	(Corruption of <i>corn-merchant</i>) a mean, miserly person.
cyn'o sure	Center of attraction ; the north star.
di shev'eled	Spread loosely and disorderly.
der e lic'tion	The act of forsaking entirely.
dec'a logue	The ten commandments.
de coc'tion	An extract made by boiling or steeping anything.

41. Spelling and Defining.

de lir'i ous	Having a delirium ; wandering in mind ; insane.
des'ic ca ted	Dried up ; thoroughly dried.
di ag no'sis	Judging of a disease by the symptoms.
dis cern'	To perceive in all its parts.
dit'to (<i>do.</i>)	The same thing ; that which has been said.
dy nam'ic	Relating to power or force.
e lu'ci date	To make lucid or clear.
et y mol'o gy	The true derivation or origin of words.
ex or'bi tant	Excessive ; going beyond its usual limits.
el ee mos'y na ry	Relating to alms-giving ; charitable.
ex trav'a sate	To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.
em pir'ic al	Founded on experiment alone.
em pir'i cism	Quackery ; the practice of medicine without a regular medical education.

42. Spelling and Defining.

el'i gi ble	Fit to be elected or chosen ; suitable ; desirable.
es'pi on age	Practice or employment of spies ; a close watch.
eb ul li'tion	The act of boiling.
e phem'e ral	Existing only for a day ; short-lived.
ef flo resce'	To blossom out.
ef fete'	Worn out with age.
e lim'in ate	To turn out of doors ; to leave out.
e lix'ir	The quintessence of anything.
es'cu lent	Fit to be used for food by man ; eatable ; edible.
eu'phu ism	A high-flown or stilted expression.
ex u da'tion	An oozing out through the pores.
fe'brile	Pertaining to fever.

43. Spelling and Defining.

flag el la'tion	The act of whipping, flogging, or scourging.
fa ce'tious	Witty ; humorous ; funny ; droll.
far'ci cal	Relating to a farce ; ludicrous.
fer'rule	A metal ring on a staff to keep it from splitting.
fer'ule	A wooden rule.
fil'i gree	Ornamental work of gold or silver wire.
fis'cal	Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.
fri'a ble	Capable of crumbling.
frip'per y	Useless trifles.
flum'mer y	Anything worthless, light, or insipid ; nonsense.
fūl'min ate	To hurl lightning ; to explode.

44. Spelling and Defining.

guer'don	A reward or recompense.
guer ril'la	An irregular soldier.
gran'ite	A rock composed of grains, quartz, feldspar, and mica.
sy'e nite	A species of granite in which hornblende takes the place of mica.
hy poc'ri sy	Feigning to be what one is not.
hy'gi ene	The science that treats of health.
hal lu ci na'tion	A wandering of the mind ; delusion.
hom'o nym	A word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning.
hy drop'a thy	The treatment of diseases by cold water.
hy per'bo le	An exaggerated form of expression.
hi a'tus	A gap ; an opening ; a defect ; a pause.
i ras'ci ble	Easily irritated or provoked.
ir rep'a ra ble	Not capable of being repaired.

45. Spelling and Defining.

ir rev'o ca ble	Not capable of being revoked or altered.
in cor'ri gi ble	Not capable of being corrected or reformed.
ir re triev'a ble	Not capable of being retrieved.
in ef'fa ble	Not capable of being spoken.
in su'per a ble	Not capable of being overcome.
in de fat'i ga ble	Not capable of being fatigued.
in scru'ta ble	Not capable of being searched into.
in noc'u ous	Not poisonous ; harmless.
in dig'e nous	Native, born, or originating in a country.
in nu en'do	An indirect allusion.
is o la'tion	State of being alone.
in ter'po late	To insert a spurious word or passage.
in ter ne'cine	Mutually destructive.

46. Spelling and Defining.

id i o syn'era sy	Peculiarity of temperament.
id'i om	A form of expression peculiar to a language.
ig no ra'mus	An ignorant person making a pretence to knowledge.
im pe cun'i ous	Having no money.
in fin i tes'i mal	Infinitely small.
in fu so'ri a	Microscopic animals in water.
in vei'gle	To entice ; to delude.
i so ther'mal	Having an equal degree of heat.
i tin'er ant	One who travels from place to place.
in ex'pli ca ble	Not able to be explained.
lu gu'bri ous	Mournful ; sad.
lab'y rinth	A place full of winding passages.
lit i ga'tion	The act of carrying on a lawsuit.

47. Spelling and Defining.

ma raud'er	One who is in search of booty or plunder.
men ag'e rie	A collection of foreign or wild animals.
mer e tri'cious	Having a gaudy appearance ; false.
mu nic'i pal	Pertaining to a city or town.
mon o ma'ni a	Insanity on one subject.
ma la'ri a	Bad air ; noxious exhalations causing fever.
mal'con tent	One who is disaffected.
mal'le a ble	Capable of being hammered out.
mel lif'lu ous	Flowing as with honey ; sweet-flowing.
me trop'o lis	Chief city of a country.
mer'ce na ry	Hired for money ; selfish.
mag nan'i mous	Great-souled ; noble.
mag nil'o quent	Speaking in a pompous or bombastic style.
me di o'cre	Middling, or moderate.

48. Spelling and Defining.

mol'e cule	A little mass; a minute particle of matter.
mon'o lith	A shaft of a single stone.
mo nop'o ly	The sole power of dealing in anything.
mu nif'i cent	Present-giving; liberal; generous.
my thol'o gy	The science of myths.
ne crol'o gy	A record of deaths.
nec'ro man cy	The art of revealing future events by a pretended communication with the dead.
ne fa'ri ous	Wicked in the extreme.
nem'e sis	Retributive justice.
nep'o tism	Fondness for nephews; favoritism to one's relatives.
<i>non cha lance'</i>	Coolness; self-possession; indifference.
nu mis mat'ics	The science of coins and metals.

49. Spelling and Defining.

<i>na ive te'</i>	Native simplicity; artlessness.
nup'tial	Pertaining to marriage.
om niv'o rous	Feeding on all kinds of food.
os'cil late	To swing to and fro.
os'si fy	To change into bone.
o dor if'er ous	Diffusing a sweet odor.
o bes'i ty	Extreme corpulence or fatness.
ob'so lete	Gone out of use.
ob so les'cent	Going out of use.
oc'ci put	The back part of the head or skull.
oc cult'	Covered over; hidden; unknown.
oc to ge na'ri an	One who is eighty years old.
oph thal'mi a	Inflammation of the eyes.
op pro'bri um	Contemptuous reproach; disdain.

50. Spelling and Defining.op'ti mist

One who holds that everything is for the best.

or'gies

Drunken nocturnal revelry.

ob se'qui ous

Basely submissive ; cringing ; fawning.

os'tra cize

To banish from society.

pres'tige

Influence arising from past conduct.

par'a phrase

A loose or free rendering.

phleg mat'ic

Not easily excited ; sluggish ; dull ; cold.

pan'to mime

A representation by mute action.

par'ri cide

The murder, or the murderer, of a parent.

par'a site

One who feeds upon another ; a hanger-on.

pro pi'tious

Disposed to be favorable.

pet'ri fy

To change into stone.

51. Spelling and Defining.

pu'tre fy

To become rotten.

pla'gi a rism

Literary stealing.

per tur ba'tion

Disturbance ; confusion.

pe des'tri an

One who goes on foot.

pre di lec'tion

A liking or preference beforehand.

pug na'cious

Inclined to fight ; quarrelsome.

per ti na'cious

Thoroughly tenacious ; holding obstinately to anything.

pu sil lan'i mous

Mean-spirited ; little-souled ; cowardly.

ped'ant

One who makes a vain display of learning.

ped a go'gics

The science of teaching.

per'i phrase

A roundabout way of speaking ; circumlocution.

per ni'cious

Killing utterly ; exceedingly destructive.

per pet'u al

Continuing indefinitely ; never-ceasing.

per spi cu'i ty

State of being clear ; free from obscurity.

52. Spelling and Defining.

<u>pes'si mist</u>	One who complains of everything as being for the worst.
par a pher na'li a	Ornaments ; trappings ; appendages.
pet'ti fog ger	A lawyer who practises only in petty cases.
phle bot'o my	The act of cutting a vein ; blood-letting.
pre co'cious	Ripe before the natural time.
pre da'ceous	Living by prey.
pre var'i cate	To evade the truth ; to quibble.
psy chol'o gy	The science of the mind.
quer'u lous	Habitually fretful or complaining.
quan'da ry	Doubt ; uncertainty ; perplexity.
ram'i fy	To separate into branches.
ric o chet'	A rebounding or rolling along.
ra pa'cious	Seizing by force ; subsisting on prey ; ravenous.

53. Spelling and Defining.

rec i proc'i ty	A mutual obligation, advantage, or right.
re con'nais sance	A preliminary survey.
ra ti oc in a'tion	The act of reasoning.
re sus'ci tate	To bring to life again after apparent death, as by drowning.
re cip'ro cal	Done by each to the other ; given and received ; mutual.
rem i nis'cence	That which is recalled to mind ; recollection.
ren'dez vous	An appointed place of meeting. [tion.
rep ar tee'	A smart, witty, and ready reply.
re spond'ent	One who responds or answers.
sol'e cism	A gross deviation from the rules of grammar.
sub'tle ty	Acuteness ; sharpness.
sac'cha rine	Having the quality of sugar.

54. Spelling and Defining.

scin'til late	To emit sparks ; to sparkle.
sar coph'a gus	A stone coffin.
sym met'ri cal	Proportional in all parts.
si mil'i tude	Likeness in all parts.
syn on'y mous	Similar in meaning.
soph'is try	Specious or fallacious reasoning.
su per cil'i ous	Lifting of the eyebrows ; disdainful.
su per fi'cies	The upper face or surface.
su per'flu ous	Overflowing ; more than enough.
su per sede'	To take the place of.
sur veil'lance	Inspection ; watchfulness.
tal'is man	Something superstitiously used as a charm.
ter gi ver sa'tion	A turning of the back ; a subterfuge ; an unexpected change ; fickleness of conduct.
tur'pi tude	Extreme depravity.
tes'sel la ted	Formed in squares of mosaic work.
tel'e gram	A message sent by telegraph.
tel'e phone	An instrument for conveying sound to a distance by means of electricity.

PART III.

ETYMOLOGY.



SECTION I.—PREFIXES.

I. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Prefixes.

NOTE.—Require pupils to define every word given under the head of “Examples,” and to add one or more words as illustrations.

MODEL.—A-shore = *on* shore ; a-bed = *in* bed ; a-wake = to wake *out of* sleep.

Prefix.	Force.	Examples.	
a-	{ <i>on, in, at,</i> <i>out of, from.</i>	a-shore ✓	a-bed ✓
		a-rouse ✓	a-stern ✓
	{ <i>to make, ✓</i> <i>intensive,</i>	be-friend <i>to serve</i>	be-little
be-		be-fall ✓	be-moan ✓
	{ <i>by, in, over.</i> <i>beforehand.</i>	be-side ✓	be-daub ✓
fore-		fore-tell' ✓	fore-sight ✓
✓ for-	<i>from, away.</i>	for-bid ✓	for-bear ✓
mis-	<i>wrong, wrongly.</i>	mis-deed <i>fault</i>	mis-lead ✓
on-	<i>on.</i>	on-set ✓	on-slaught ✓
out-	<i>from, beyond.</i>	out'-break ✓	out-do' ✓
over-	<i>above, beyond.</i>	over-flow' ✓	over-look' ✓
✓ un-	{ <i>not (in adj.)</i>	un-wise ✓	un-fair ✓
	{ <i>reversion (in v.)</i>	un-do	un-twist
under-	<i>beneath, below.</i>	under-lie'	un'der-brush
up-	<i>above, over.</i>	up-lift'	up'-land
with-	<i>against, back.</i>	with-draw'	with-hold'

2. Blank Book Exercise.

Require each pupil to collect a list

- (1) Of 40 words having the prefix **out-**.
- (2) Of 50 adjectives having **un-** ; also 10 verbs.

3. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
a-	<i>from,</i> <i>off.</i>	a-vert,	to turn <i>from</i> .
ab-		ab-rupt,	broken <i>off</i> .
abs-		abs-tract',	to draw <i>from</i> .
ad-	<i>at, to.</i>	ad-here',	to stick <i>to</i> .
ambi-	<i>both, around.</i>	ambi-ent,	going <i>around</i> .
ante-	<i>before.</i>	ante-cedent,	going <i>before</i> .
bis-, bi-	<i>two, twice.</i>	bi-sect,	to cut <i>in two</i> .
circum-	<i>around.</i>	circum-spect,	looking <i>around</i> .
con-	<i>together, with.</i>	con-nect,	to join <i>together</i> .
contra-	<i>against.</i>	contra-dict,	to speak <i>against</i> .
de-	<i>down, from,</i>	de-press,	to press <i>down</i> .
dis-	<i>from, away.</i>	dis-pel,	to drive <i>away</i> .
	<i>reversion (v.)</i>	dis-obey,	<i>the reverse</i> of obey.
	<i>not (adj.)</i>	dis-honest,	<i>not</i> honest.
ex-	<i>out of, from,</i>	ex-haust,	to draw <i>out of</i> .
	<i>beyond.</i>	ex-ceed,	to go <i>beyond</i> .
en-	<i>to make.</i>	en-act,	<i>to make</i> an act.

4. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
extra-	<i>beyond.</i>	extra-ordinary,	<i>beyond</i> ordinary.
in-	<i>into (v.)</i>	in-vade,	to go <i>into</i> .
	<i>not (adj.)</i>	in-sane,	<i>not</i> sane.
inter-	<i>between.</i>	inter-pose,	to place <i>between</i> .
intro-	<i>within.</i>	intro-duce,	to lead <i>within</i> .
juxta-	<i>near.</i>	juxta-position,	<i>near</i> position.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
non-	<i>not.</i>	non-sense,	<i>not</i> sense.
ob-	<i>against.</i>	ob-struct,	to build <i>against</i> .
per-	<i>through.</i>	per-vade,	to go <i>through</i> .
	<i>thoroughly.</i>	per'fect,	made <i>thoroughly</i> .
pen-	<i>nearly.</i>	pen-insula,	<i>nearly</i> an island.
post-	<i>after.</i>	post-pone',	to place <i>after</i> .
pre-	<i>before.</i>	pre-cede,	to go <i>before</i> .
pro-	<i>forth.</i>	pro-ceed,	to go <i>forth</i> .
re-	<i>back.</i>	re-vert,	to turn <i>back</i> .
	<i>again.</i>	re-affirm,	to affirm <i>again</i> .

5. Latin Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
retro-	<i>backwards.</i>	retro-spect,	a looking <i>backwards</i> .
se-	<i>aside.</i>	se-cede,	to go <i>aside</i> .
semi-	<i>half.</i>	semi-tone,	a <i>half</i> tone.
sub-	<i>under.</i>	sub-scribe,	to write <i>under</i> .
super-	<i>over.</i>	super-vise,	to <i>oversee</i> .
	<i>beyond.</i>	sur-pass,	to go <i>beyond</i> .
trans-	<i>across.</i>	trans-gress,	to step <i>across</i> .
ultra-	<i>beyond.</i>	ultra-marine,	<i>beyond</i> marine.
vice-	<i>instead of.</i>	vice-roy,	in place of the king.

6. Blank Book Exercise.

- I. Write 20 words having the prefix *ad-* ; 20 with *con-*.
- II. 20 words with *dis-* ; with *ex-* ; with *in-* ; with *re-*.
- III. 10 words with *ob-* ; 5 with *inter-* ; 5 with *pro-*.

7. Euphonic Changes in Prefixes.

NOTE.—The final consonant of some prefixes is changed into the first letter of the root word, or is dropped ; and, in words that have come into English through the French, the Latin forms have undergone material modifications.

10 =	ad- =	{	ac cede'	an nex'	at tack'
			ac quire	ap ply	at tain
			af fix	ar range	al lege
			ag grieve	as sent	a gree
	con- =	{	col lect	cor rect	co here
			com mand	com mix	co eval
	ex- =	{	ef fect	e lude	e vade
			il legal	im pious	ir regular
	in- =	{	en quire	im press	ir rigate
			oc cur'	of'fer	op pose'
	ob- =	{	pol lute'	pel lucid	par'don
			por tend	pur sue'	pur'pose
	per- =	{	suc ceed'	sup press'	suf fuse'
			sug gest'	sus pend'	sum'mon
	pro- =	{	sur'face	sir loin	sur'name
	sub- =	{			
	super- =	{			

8. Blank Book Exercises.

- I. Collect and write 20 words to illustrate any of the euphonic changes of the prefix *ad-*.
 II. 20 words to illustrate the prefix *in-*.
 III. 20 words to illustrate *con-*.

9. Greek Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Examples.
an-, a-	<i>not, without.</i>	an-archy <i>without rule.</i>
ana-	<i>away, from.</i>	ana-t'omy, <i>a cutting away.</i>
anti-	<i>against.</i>	anti-p'athy, <i>a feeling against.</i>
amph-	<i>both, around.</i>	amphi-theater, <i>a double theater.</i>
apo-	<i>from, asunder</i>	apo-s'trophe, <i>a turning away.</i>
cata-	<i>down.</i>	cata-ract, <i>a rushing down.</i>
dia-	<i>through, two.</i>	dia-m'eter, <i>measure through.</i>
dis-, di-	<i>two, twice.</i>	di-ph'thong, <i>two sounds in one.</i>
dys- (dus)	<i>ill, difficult.</i>	dys-pepsia, <i>difficult digestion.</i>



Prefix.	Force.	Examples.	
en-	<i>on, in.</i>	em-phasis,	stress <i>upon</i> .
epi-	<i>upon.</i>	epi-taph,	<i>upon</i> a tomb.
eu-	<i>well.</i>	eu-phonic,	sounding <i>well</i> .
hyper	<i>above, over.</i>	hyper-critical,	<i>over-critical</i> .
hypo-	<i>under.</i>	hypo-th'esis,	{ that which is placed <i>under</i> .
meta-	{ <i>after, with,</i> <i>change.</i>	{ meta-morphosis,	<i>change</i> of form.
para-	{ <i>beside, con-</i> <i>trary to.</i>	{ para-llel,	{ <i>beside</i> one an- other.
peri-	<i>round, with.</i>	peri-m'eter,	measure <i>round</i> .
pro-	<i>before.</i>	pro-logue,	what is said <i>before</i> .
syn-	<i>together, with.</i>	syn-tax,	a putting <i>together</i> .

10. Blank Book Work.

1. Collect and define 5 words having the prefix **ant-** or **anti-**.
2. Define the word *ambidextrous*.
3. Collect and define 5 words having the prefix **cata-**.
4. Five words having the prefix **meta-**.
5. Five words having the prefix **syn-**.

SECTION II.—SUFFIXES.

II. Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

DEFINING MODEL.—begg-*ar*, *one who* begs

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ar	<i>one who.</i>	begg-ar	li-ar
-ard	<i>one who.</i>	drunk-ard	slugg-ard
-dom	{ <i>state of being.</i> <i>dominion.</i>	free-dom	wis-dom
		king-dom	earl-dom

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-en	<i>to make.</i>	hard-en	fast-en
	<i>made of, like.</i>	wood-en	earth-en
	<i>past part.</i>	writt-en	driv-en
	<i>plural.</i>	ox-en	ki-ne
-ed	<i>past part.</i>	lov-ed	di-ed
-er	<i>one who.</i>	farm-er	driv-er
	<i>that which.</i>	dipp-er	ladd-er
	<i>more.</i>	fast-er	redd-er
-ern	<i>direction.</i>	north-ern	west-ern

12. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

-erly	<i>direction.</i>	east-erly	south-erly
-erel	<i>little.</i>	pick-erel	mack-erel
-el, -le	<i>little.</i>	satch-el	gird-le
	<i>that which.</i>	shov-el	spin-dle
-es, -s	<i>plural.</i>	fox-es	hand-s
	<i>verb suf.</i>	go-es	think-s
-est	<i>most.</i>	sadd-est	tall-est
-eth	<i>verb suf.</i>	think-eth	lov-eth
-fold	<i>times.</i>	four-fold	ten-fold
-ful	<i>full of.</i>	hope-ful	health-ful
-hood	<i>state of being.</i>	child-hood	man-hood
-ing	<i>pres. part.</i>	lov-ing	think-ing
	<i>verbal noun.</i>	read-ing	speak-ing
-ish	<i>like.</i>	child-ish	fool-ish
	<i>somewhat.</i>	sweet-ish	salt-ish

13. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

-kin	<i>little.</i>	lamb-kin	pip-kin
-less	<i>without.</i>	speech-less	thought-less
-ling	<i>little.</i>	gos-ling	duck-ling
-like	<i>similar to.</i>	god-like	life-like
-ly	<i>like.</i>	man-ly	woman-ly
	<i>in a manner.</i>	slow-ly	quick-ly

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ness	<i>state of being.</i>	good-ness	bright-ness
-ock	<i>little.</i>	hill-ock	bull-ock
-ship	<i>state of being.</i>	friend-ship	hard-ship
	<i>business.</i>	seaman-ship	clerk-ship
	<i>office.</i>	lord-ship	wor-ship
-some	<i>quality.</i>	glad-some	win-some
-ster	<i>one who.</i>	game-ster	trick-ster
-teen	<i>ten.</i>	four-teen	fif-teen
-th	<i>state of being.</i>	wid-th	weal-th
-ward	<i>direction.</i>	home-ward	north-ward
-wards	<i>direction.</i>	back-wards	to-wards
-wise	<i>manner.</i>	end-wise	length-wise
-y	<i>full of, having.</i>	ston-y	wind-y

14. Blank Book Work.

Require each pupil to collect and write out :

1. A list of 20 words having the suffix -en.
2. A list of 20 words having the suffix -ed.
3. A list of 30 words having the suffix -er.
4. A list of 10 words having a suffix meaning *little*.
5. A list of 40 words having the suffix -ness.
6. A list of 10 words having the suffix -less.
7. A list of 10 words having the suffix -ful.
8. A list of 10 words having the suffix -y.
9. A list of 10 words having the suffix -ship.
10. A list of 20 words having the suffix -es.

15. Latin or Romanic and Greek Suffixes.

I. Verbs.

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ate	<i>to make.</i>	regul-ate	humili-ate
-ish	<i>to make.</i>	fin-ish	publ-ish
-fy	<i>to make.</i>	simpli-fy	glori-fy
-ize (G.)	<i>to make.</i>	legal-ize	equal-ize
-ise	<i>to make.</i>	advert-ise	critic-ise

16. Blank Book Work.

Require each pupil to correct and write out :

1. A list of 40 words having the verb suffix **-ate**. 10
2. A list of 20 words having the suffix **-fy**. 10
3. A list of 10 words having the verb suffix **-ish**. 10
4. A list of 20 words having the suffix **-ize**. 10
5. A list of 5 words having the suffix **-ise**. 5

17. Nouns and Adjectives.

NOTE.—Only the leading suffixes are included in this list; the remainder will be found in the Appendix. Many of the *adjective* suffixes are also used as *noun* suffixes. Require the words under the head of "Examples" to be defined by means of the *root-word* and the *literal* meaning of the suffix; as, *eat-able*, *fit to be eaten*.

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-able	{ <i>fit to be.</i>	eat-able	port-able
-ble	{ <i>capable of being.</i>	mov-able	sta-ble
-age	<i>act of, state of.</i>	till-age	dot-age
-al	<i>pertaining to.</i>	mort-al	flor-al
-an	{ <i>pertaining to.</i>	hum-an	Rom-an
	{ <i>one who.</i>	republic-an	Itali-an
-ance,	{ <i>state of being.</i>	repent-ance	brilli-ancy
-ancy			
-ant	{ <i>belonging to.</i>	triumph-ant	vigil-ant
	{ <i>one who.</i>	attend-ant	inhabit-ant
-ar	{ <i>pertaining to.</i>	{ regul-ar	tubul-ar
	{ <i>one who.</i>		

18. Nouns and Adjectives.

-ary	{ <i>belonging to.</i>	honor-ary	tempor-ary
	{ <i>one who.</i>	secret-ary	advers-ary
	{ <i>place where.</i>	avi-ary	gran-ary

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ate	{ <i>having.</i> <i>one who.</i>	fortun-ate	passion-ate
-cy	<i>state of being.</i>	deleg-ate	advoc-ate
-ee	<i>one to whom.</i>	bankrupt-cy	accura-cy
-ence	{ <i>act of.</i> <i>state of being.</i>	trust-ee	patent-ee
-ency	<i>state of being.</i>	refer-ence	conflu-ence
-ent	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	differ-ence	diffid-ence
-ery, -y	<i>place where.</i>	flu-ency	despond-ency
-ess	<i>fem. suf.</i>	depend-ent	escu-lent
-et, -ette	<i>little.</i>	stud-ent	presid-ent
-ible	<i>capable of being.</i>	treasur-y	nurs-ery
		lion-ess	host-ess
		bull'et	ros-ette'
		aud-ible	ed-ible

19. Nouns and Adjectives.

-ic	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	cub-ic	Roman-ic
-ics	<i>science, art.</i>	crit-ic	lunat-ic
-ical	<i>belonging to.</i>	opt-ics	mechan-ics
-id	<i>having.</i>	monarch-ical	algebra-ical
-ice	{ <i>state of being.</i> <i>that which.</i>	viv-id	torr-id
-ile	{ <i>state of being.</i> <i>capable of being.</i>	coward-ice	avar-ice
-ine	<i>belonging to.</i>	just-ice	not-ice
-ion	<i>act of, state of.</i>	puer-ile	host-ile
-ism	{ <i>act of, state of.</i> <i>doctrine.</i>	duct-ile	doc-ile
-ist	<i>one who.</i>	serpent-ine	aquil-ine
-ite	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	collect-ion	intent-ion
-ive	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	hero-ism	patriot-ism
		commun-ism	catholic-ism
		art-ist	novel-ist
		fin-ite	favor-ite
		Israel-ite	Lev-ite
		attent-ive	nat-ive
		capt-ive	fugit-ive

20. Nouns and Adjectives.

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-let	<i>little.</i>	stream-let	rivu-let
-ment	<i>act of, state of.</i> <i>that which.</i>	judg-ment	state-ment
		argu-ment	command-ment
-mony	<i>act of, state of.</i> <i>that which.</i>	testi-mony	matri-mony
		patri-mony	ali-mony
-or, -er	<i>one who.</i>	{ govern-or	receiv-er
-ier, -eer		{ cash-ier	engin-eer
-ory	<i>pertaining to.</i> <i>place where.</i>	compuls-ory	promiss-ory
		dormit-ory	observat-ory
-ose, -ous	<i>full of.</i>	verb-ose	danger-ous
-tude	<i>state of being.</i>	grati-tude	lati-tude
-ty	<i>state of being.</i>	anxi-ety	stupid-ity
-ule	<i>little.</i>	glob-ule	nod-ule
-ure	<i>state of being.</i> <i>act of, that which.</i>	expos-ure	ten-ure
		creat-ure	verd-ure

21. Blank Book Work.

Require each pupil to collect and write :

- ✓ 1. A list of 20 adjectives having the suffix **-able**.
- ✓ 2. A list of 20 adjectives having the suffix **-ible**.
- ✓ 3. A list of 20 nouns having the suffix **-ance**.
- ✓ 4. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix **-ant**.
5. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix **-ent**.
6. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix **-ant** or **-ent**.
7. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix **-ess**.
8. A list of 40 nouns having the suffix **-ion**. 10
9. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix **-ist**.
- ✓ 10. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix **-ism**.
11. A list of 20 nouns having the suffix **-or**.
12. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix **-ous**.

SECTION III.—EXERCISES IN DEFINING.

NOTE.—The following exercises will illustrate the method to be pursued in the study of words. *First*, the *root* or *literal* meaning; *secondly*, the *secondary* or *synonymous* signification.

22. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Prefixes.

Word.	Literal Def.	Syn. Def.
a-back,	on the back,	backwards.
a-blaze,	in a blaze,	on fire.
be-calm,	to make calm,	to make still.
be-come,	to come to,	to befit.
be-tide,	to happen to,	to befall.
for-swear,	to swear <i>from</i> or <i>off</i> ,	to deny.
for-give,	to give <i>away</i> ,	to pardon.
fore-see,	to see <i>before</i> ,	to know beforehand.
fore'-taste,	taste <i>beforehand</i> ,	anticipation.
mis-lay,	to lay <i>wrongly</i> ,	to lose.
mis-take,	to take <i>wrongly</i> ,	to err.
un-belief,	<i>want of</i> belief,	disbelief.
un-bind,	the reverse of bind,	to set free.
un-bound,	<i>not</i> bound,	free.
with-draw,	to draw <i>from</i> or <i>back</i> ,	to retire.

23. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
slugg-ard,	<i>one who</i> is slow,	an idler.
nigg-ard,	<i>one who</i> scrapes up,	a miser.
weav-er,	<i>one who</i> weaves.	
reap-er,	<i>that which</i> reaps,	a machine.
trick-ster,	<i>one who</i> plays tricks,	a rogue.
nap-kin,	<i>a little</i> cloth.	
hire-ling,	<i>one who</i> is hired,	a servant.
gos-ling,	<i>a little</i> goose,	a young goose.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
bright-ness,	<i>state of being bright,</i>	brilliance.
owner-ship,	<i>state of being an owner,</i>	possession.
health-ful,	<i>full of health,</i>	wholesome.
streng-th,	<i>that which is strong,</i>	power.
heav-en,	<i>that which is heaved up,</i>	the sky.
bright-en,	<i>to make bright,</i>	to cheer.

24. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

NOTE.—Require pupils to give the *prefix*, the root or literal signification, and the secondary or synonymous meaning.

abs-tain,	<i>to hold from,</i>	to keep from.
abs-cond,	<i>to hide from,</i>	to run away.
abs-truse,	<i>thrust from,</i>	hidden.
ab-sorb,	<i>to suck in from,</i>	to take up.
ad-mire,	<i>to wonder at,</i>	to regard highly.
ad-verse,	<i>turned against,</i>	opposed to.
al-ly',	<i>to bind together,</i>	to unite.
ap-peal,	<i>to call to,</i>	to refer.
ar-rive,	<i>to come to the bank,</i>	to reach.
as-perse,	<i>to scatter over,</i>	to slander.
as-suage,	<i>to make sweet,</i>	to soften.

25. Latin Prefixes.

circum-spect,	<i>looking around,</i>	cautious.
circum-vent,	<i>to come round,</i>	to outwit.
con-found,	<i>to pour together,</i>	to perplex.
con-nive,	<i>to wink together,</i>	to fail to see.
con-nect,	<i>to knit together,</i>	to join.
con-coct,	<i>to cook together,</i>	to prepare.
con-cur,	<i>to run together,</i>	to agree.
con'flict,	<i>a dashing together,</i>	a fight.
con-spire,	<i>to breathe together,</i>	to plot.
con-vene,	<i>to come together,</i>	to meet.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
cog-nate,	<i>born together,</i>	of the same kind.
de-cide,	<i>to cut from,</i>	to end, to settle.
de-clare,	<i>to make quite clear,</i>	to assert.
de-cry,	<i>to cry down,</i>	to blame.
de-duct,	<i>to take from,</i>	to subtract.
dis-arm,	<i>to deprive of arms,</i>	to make harmless.

26. Latin Prefixes.

dis-belief,	<i>want of belief,</i>	unbelief.
dis-contented,	<i>not contented,</i>	uneasy.
di-late,	<i>to carry apart,</i>	to widen.
di-gress,	<i>to go aside from,</i>	to wander.
dif-fuse,	<i>to pour apart,</i>	to spread.
dis-tant,	<i>standing apart,</i>	remote.
ex-cite,	<i>to call out,</i>	to stir up.
ex-hume,	<i>out of the ground,</i>	to disinter.
ex-pect,	<i>to look for,</i>	to hope.
ex-ult,	<i>to leap out,</i>	to rejoice.
e-ducate,	<i>to lead out,</i>	to teach.
ef-fluvium,	<i>a flowing out,</i>	a smell.
e-vent,	<i>a coming out,</i>	an occurrence.
ef-fronterly,	<i>{ a pushing out of the forehead,</i>	<i>} impudence.</i>

27. Latin Prefixes.

e-lect,	<i>to choose out,</i>	to select for office.
ec-centric,	<i>out of center,</i>	odd, singular.
em-bellish,	<i>to make beautiful,</i>	to adorn.
in-dent,	<i>to put the teeth into,</i>	to mark.
in-dorse,	<i>to put on the back,</i>	to sign.
in-fringe,	<i>to break into,</i>	to violate.
in-flate,	<i>to blow into,</i>	to puff up.
im-mure,	<i>within walls,</i>	to shut up.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
im-pede,	<i>to put the feet into,</i>	to hinder.
in-stigate,	<i>to prick on,</i>	to set on.
in-constant,	<i>not standing together,</i>	changeable.
in-correct,	<i>not straight together,</i>	wrong.
in-dependent,	<i>not hanging upon others,</i>	free, bold.
im-politic,	<i>not politic,</i>	imprudent.
im-pugn,	<i>to fight against,</i>	to call in question.
im-plicate,	<i>to fold into,</i>	to involve.

28. Latin Prefixes.

im-pudent,	<i>lacking shame,</i>	brazen-faced.
inter-cept,	<i>to take between,</i>	to stop by the way.
inter-dict,	<i>to speak between,</i>	to forbid.
inter-sect,	<i>to cut between,</i>	to divide.
inter-rupt,	<i>to break in between,</i>	to stop.
inter-rogate,	<i>to ask between,</i>	to question.
ob-viate,	<i>to meet in the way,</i>	to remove.
oc-casion,	<i>that which falls against,</i>	opportunity.
ob-stacle,	<i>that which stands in the way,</i>	impediment.
ob-vious,	<i>meeting in the way,</i>	evident.
op-pose,	<i>to place against,</i>	to resist.
op-po'nent,	<i>one who opposes,</i>	an adversary.
per-secute,	<i>to pursue thoroughly,</i>	to harass.
per-ceive,	<i>to take thoroughly,</i>	to understand.
per-ennial,	<i>through the year,</i>	perpetual.
per-manent,	<i>remaining through,</i>	lasting.

29. Latin Prefixes.

per-plex,	<i>to interweave thoroughly,</i>	to puzzle.
post-erity,	<i>those coming after,</i>	descendants.
pre-destine,	<i>to destine beforehand,</i>	to preordain.
pre-fer,	<i>to take before,</i>	to select.
pre-sent,	<i>to set before,</i>	to offer.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
pre-text,	<i>woven before,</i>	a pretence.
pre-vius,	<i>on the way before,</i>	former.
pre-posterous,	<i>the back in front,</i>	absurd.
pro-claim,	<i>to call forth,</i>	to announce.
pro-fuse,	<i>pouring forth,</i>	extravagant.
pro-ject,	<i>to throw forward,</i>	to plan.
pur-pose,	<i>to set forth,</i>	to propose.
pur-sue,	<i>to follow onwards,</i>	to chase.
re-deem,	<i>to buy back,</i>	to ransom.
re-flect,	<i>to bend back,</i>	to think over.
re-lapse,	<i>to slip back,</i>	to fall.
re-side,	<i>to sit back,</i>	to dwell.
re-veal,	<i>to put back the veil,</i>	to disclose.
re-trieve,	<i>to find again,</i>	to recover.

30. Latin Prefixes.

retro-grade,	<i>to step backwards,</i>	to become worse.
se-clude,	<i>to shut apart,</i>	to keep apart.
se-crete,	<i>to put aside,</i>	to conceal.
sub-vert,	<i>to turn from beneath,</i>	to overthrow.
sub-jugate,	<i>to put under the yoke,</i>	to enslave.
sug-gest,	<i>to carry up,</i>	to hint.
sup-plant,	<i>to trip up one's heels,</i>	to undermine.
sus-pect,	<i>to look under,</i>	to mistrust.
sus-pend,	<i>to hang beneath,</i>	to delay.
super-sede,	<i>to set above,</i>	to displace.
super-fluous,	<i>flowing over,</i>	abundant.
sur-vey,	<i>to look over,</i>	to inspect.
sur-vive,	<i>to live beyond,</i>	to outlive.

31. Latin Prefixes.

tran-scribe,	<i>to write over again,</i>	to copy.
trans-late,	<i>to carry across,</i>	to interpret.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
tran-spire,	<i>to breathe through,</i>	to become known.
tran-scend,	<i>to climb beyond,</i>	to excel.
trans-verse,	<i>turned across.</i>	
trans-fer,	<i>to carry over,</i>	to transport.
trans-ient,	<i>going across,</i>	passing.

32. Defining Lesson. Greek Prefixes.

a byss',	<i>without bottom,</i>	a deep pit.
an' ar chy,	<i>without rule,</i>	confusion.
a mor'phous,	<i>without form,</i>	shapeless.
a non'y mous,	<i>without signature,</i>	nameless.
am big'u ous,	<i>driving two ways,</i>	equivocal.
a nal'y sis,	<i>a loosening away,</i>	separation.
a nat'o my,	<i>a cutting up,</i>	dissection.
an tith'e sis,	<i>a placing against,</i>	contrast.
a pol'o gy,	<i>a speaking out of,</i>	an excuse.
cat'a logue,	<i>a counting down,</i>	a list.
di ag'o nal,	<i>through the angle,</i>	{ from corner to corner.
en'er gy,	<i>inherent power for work,</i>	vigor.
ep i dem'ic,	<i>among the people,</i>	contagious.
e clipse,	<i>a leaving out,</i>	darkness.
e clip tic,	<i>the line on which eclipses take place.</i>	
hy per'bo le,	<i>a throwing beyond,</i>	exaggeration.
hy poth'e cate,	<i>to place under,</i>	to mortgage.
met a phys'ics,	<i>after physics,</i>	{ mental philosophy.
par'a dox,	<i>against opinion,</i>	{ apparent contradiction.
per i cra'ni um,	<i>around the skull,</i>	the membrane.
syn op'sis,	<i>a seeing together,</i>	a summing up.
sym'me try,	<i>measurement with,</i>	proportion.

33. Dictionary Lesson.

Define the following words :

an'te date	di'a gram	ep i der'mis
a pos'tro phe	en thu'si ast	hy pot'e nuse
a phêl'ion	en co'mi um	par'a digm
cat'a combs	em po'ri um	pa ral'y sis

34. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

NOTE.—Require each pupil to select and define, orally, one additional word under each suffix.

ar'able	<i>Fit to be ploughed ; tillable.</i>
dur'able	<i>Capable of lasting ; enduring.</i>
li'able	<i>Capable of being bound ; responsible ; subject to.</i>
respect'able	<i>Worthy to be respected.</i>
leg'ible	<i>Capable of being read ; distinct ; clear.</i>
flex'ible	<i>Capable of being bent ; pliant.</i>
mar'ri-age	<i>Act of or state of being married.</i>
cart'age	<i>The act or cost of carting or carrying.</i>
car'ri-age	<i>Act of carrying ; vehicle.</i>
fo'li-age	<i>A collection of leaves.</i>
her'it-age	<i>That which is inherited.</i>
gramma'ri-an	<i>One who is versed in grammar.</i>
Itali-an	<i>Pertaining to Italy ; a native of Italy.</i>
frug-al	<i>Belonging to fruit ; thrifty ; temperate.</i>
diurn'al	<i>Pertaining to a day ; daily.</i>
contriv-ance	<i>Act of contriving ; invention ; plan.</i>

35. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

main'ten-ance	<i>Act of maintaining or supporting.</i>
sus'ten-ance	<i>That which sustains ; provisions.</i>
vig'il-ant	<i>Keeping watch ; watchful.</i>
exult'ant	<i>Having exultation ; exulting ; triumphant.</i>

complain'ant	<i>One who brings a suit in law.</i>
con'fid-ant	<i>One who is confided in, or trusted.</i>
an'nul-ar	<i>Having the form of a ring ; ring-like.</i>
regul-ar	<i>According to rule ; orderly.</i>
plen-ary	<i>Having full powers.</i>
milit-ary	<i>Pertaining to soldiers ; warlike.</i>
statu-ary	<i>A collection of statues.</i>
api-ary	<i>A place where bees are kept.</i>
incen'di-ary	<i>One who sets fire to property.</i>
leg'is-late	<i>To make laws.</i>
del'eg-ate	<i>One who is sent by others.</i>
fortun-ate	<i>Having good fortune ; lucky.</i>
delica-cy	<i>State of being delicate.</i>
refer-ee	<i>One to whom something is referred.</i>

36. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

mortgag-ee	<i>One to whom a mortgage is given.</i>
conflu-ence	<i>State of flowing together.</i>
refer-ence	<i>Act of referring.</i>
confer-ence	<i>Act of conferring ; meeting.</i>
ferv-ent	<i>Having fervor ; boiling ; warm.</i>
ag-ent	<i>One who does something.</i>
resid-ent	<i>One who resides in a place.</i>
rust-ic	<i>Belonging to the country ; a countryman.</i>
arct-ic	<i>Relating to the constellation of the Great Bear ; northern.</i>
eth-ics	<i>The doctrines of morality.</i>
mathemat-ics	<i>The science of quantity.</i>
opt-ics	<i>The science of vision or light.</i>
orthograph-ical	<i>Pertaining to correct spelling.</i>

37. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

viv-id	<i>Having life ; lifelike.</i>
vir-ile	<i>Pertaining to a man ; strong ; manly.</i>

feb-rile	<i>Pertaining to a fever.</i>
doc-ile	<i>Capable of being taught ; teachable.</i>
can-ine	<i>Pertaining to dogs.</i>
fel-ine	<i>Pertaining to cats.</i>
mascul-ine	<i>Pertaining to the male sex.</i>
femin-ine	<i>Pertaining to the female sex.</i>
probat-ion	<i>Act of proving ; trial.</i>
suspicion	<i>Act of looking under ; mistrust.</i>
cynic-ism	<i>State of being like a cynic, or dog ; snarling.</i>
critic-ism	<i>The act of criticising, or judging.</i>
athe-ist	<i>One who does not believe in God.</i>
favor-ite	<i>One who or that which is favored.</i>
persuas-ive	<i>Having the power to persuade.</i>

38. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

nat-ive	<i>One who is born in a place ; from or by birth.</i>
adject-ive	<i>That which is joined to a noun.</i>
narrat-ive	<i>That which is narrated or told ; story.</i>
util-ize	<i>To make useful.</i>
vital-ize	<i>To make vital, or full of life.</i>
testi-mony	<i>That which is testified ; proof.</i>
ali-mony	<i>That which is allowed for food, or for support.</i>
legislat-or	<i>One who makes laws.</i>
laborat-ory	<i>Place where chemists work.</i>
dormit-ory	<i>Place for sleeping.</i>
dubi-ous	<i>Having doubt ; doubtful.</i>
coma-tose	<i>Having a deep sleep ; drowsy.</i>
forti-tude	<i>Quality of being strong ; power of enduring pain.</i>
legislat-ure	<i>The body which makes laws.</i>
literat-ure	<i>The science of letters.</i>

SECTION IV.—ROOTS AND COMPOUNDS.

I. TEUTONIC OR ANGLO-SAXON WORDS.

39. Teutonic Roots.

The suffix *-an* in the root-verbs denotes the present infinitive.

Root.	Force.	Derivatives.		
bugan	<i>to bend.</i>	bough	bight	bōw
buan	<i>to till.</i>	boor	boorish	neighbor
cunnan	<i>to know.</i>	ken	cunning	
ceapian	<i>to buy.</i>	cheapen	chaffer	cheapness
cleofan	<i>to split.</i>	cleave	cleft	cleaver
cun	<i>race.</i>	kin	kind	kindred
cnytan	<i>to tie.</i>	knit	knot	
deman	<i>to judge.</i>	deem	doomsday	freedom
dragan	<i>to pull.</i>	drag	draw	drudge
faran	<i>to go.</i>	fare	ford	ferry
		farewell	welfare	thoroughfare
fion	<i>to hate.</i>	fiend	foe	
fliogan	<i>to fly, or flee.</i>	fleet	flit	flag
frean	<i>to love.</i>	friend	freedom	frolic
grafan	<i>to dig.</i>	grave	groove	graft
gyrdan	<i>to bind.</i>	girdle	girth	
habban	<i>to hold.</i>	have	haft	had
halig	<i>whole, holy.</i>	heal	hail	hallow
healdan	<i>to hold.</i>	hilt	halter	halt
slagan	<i>to kill.</i>	slay	slaughter	sledge
steoran	<i>to guide.</i>	steer	stern	starboard
stede	<i>place.</i>	homestead	bedstead	stead
sceran	<i>to cut.</i>	scar	share	shear
screopan	<i>to rub.</i>	scrape	scrap	scraper
stician	<i>to make fast.</i>	stick	stake	stock

Root.	Force.	Derivatives.		
teogan	<i>to pull.</i>	tug	tight	tough
thirlian	<i>to bore, drill.</i>	thrill	thrall	
wendan	<i>to go.</i>	went	wend	wander
witan	<i>to know.</i>	<i>to wit</i>	wise	wizard
writhan	<i>to twist.</i>	writhe	wreath	wrath
wefan	<i>to weave.</i>	web	wife	woof

40. Anglo-Saxon Compounds.

The following compounds illustrate the formation of English words from Teutonic words.

I.

answer	=	<i>and-svarian,</i>	to speak against.
acorn	=	<i>aec-cern.</i>	oak-corn, or kernel.
barn	=	<i>bere-ern.</i>	barley house.
brimstone	=	<i>bryne-stone.</i>	burn-stone.
bridegroom	=	<i>bryd-guma.</i>	bride-man.
daisy	=	<i>daeges-aege,</i>	day's eye.
fulsome	=	<i>ful-some,</i>	foul-some
gospel	=	<i>god-spell,</i>	good-story.
gooseberry	=	<i>gorse-berry.</i>	rough-berry.
husband	=	<i>hus-boda,</i>	house-master.
homestead	=	<i>home-stede,</i>	home-place.

II.

icicle	=	<i>ises-gicel,</i>	ice-jag, or cone.
neighbor	=	<i>neah-bur,</i>	nigh-dweller, or boor.
righteous	=	<i>riht-wys,</i>	right wise.
step-child	=	<i>steop-cild,</i>	bereaved child.
stirrup	=	<i>stige-rap,</i>	climbing rope.
walnut	=	<i>weahl-knut,</i>	foreign nut.
wiseacre	=	<i>weise-sagan,</i>	a wise sayer.

Sunday	=	<i>Sunnes-daeg,</i>	Sun's day.
Monday	=	<i>Monan-daeg,</i>	Moon's day.
Tuesday	=	<i>Twics-daeg,</i>	Tuisco's day.
Wednesday	=	<i>Wodnes-daeg,</i>	Woden's day.
Thursday	=	<i>Thunres-daeg,</i>	Thor's day.
Friday	=	<i>Frige-daeg,</i>	Fria's day.

41. Word Exercise.

1. Make out a list of the compounds formed with **man**; with **self**; with **sea**.
2. Make a list of the compounds of **house**; of **home**; of **school**.
3. Form as many compounds as possible with **steam**; **all**; **white**; **hand**; **head**; **horse**.

42. English Compounds of Teutonic Origin.

NOTE.—The following lists of compound words show how largely the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon words enter into the vocabulary of English speech. These compounds are written and printed without a hyphen.

back'bone	black'smith	break'fast	cling'stone
back slide	black board	bread stuffs	corn field
back bite	black leg	break down	cow hide
back ground	block head	broad sword	day break
back side	blood shed	broad cast	dead head
bare foot	blind fold	brow beat	dooms day
bed stead	boat swain	broom stick	down right
bed side	bond man	brides maid	down fall
bed room	bow sprit	bride groom	drum stick
birth day	bow string	brow beat	draw back
birth right	bird's nest	brim stone	draughts man
black bird	brake man	buck wheat	dum found

43. English Compounds.

eaves'drop	freed'man	ground'work	hearth'stone
earth quake	free hold	grey hound	helms man
eye brow	free stone	hail stone	hear say
eye lash	fur long	hand cuff	help meet
eye lid	god son	hand maid	hence forth'
eye sight	god send	hang man	here in'
foot fall	gos pel	hard ware	here with'
foot hold	gos sip	head land	hind most
foot path	gold smith	head long	home spun
foot man	green house	heads man	home stead
foot step	green stone	head stone	home sick
foot stool	green wood	head stall	horse back
fort night	green sward	head strong	horse man
fare well	grind stone	head wind	horse shoe
free man	grooms man	head work	horse whip

44. English Compounds.

house'hold	land'mark	mid'rib	noth'ing
house wife	lands man	mid ships	noon day
high land	land lord	mid land	noon tide
hedge hog	land slide	milk man	num skull
hogs head	land scape	milk sop	out break
hood wink	life long	milk weed	out bid'
haw thorn	live long	mil dew	out'cast
ice berg	lock smith	moon beam	out come
is land	log wood	moon shine	out crop
jaw bone	low land	moon light	out cry
keep sake	lime stone	moon struck	out let
kins man	luke warm	neigh bor	out set
king craft	man kind'	night fall	out growth
kins folk	marks man	night mare	out lay
knap sack	mid night	night shade	out look

45. English Compounds.

oat'meal	seeds'man	spokes'man	there by'
oars man	sheep fold	steam boat	there of'
patch work	shep herd	steam ship	there with'
play thing	sheep skin	stead fast	towns'folk
plough share	ship board	sweet meats	towns man
plow share	ship mate	sweet heart	toad stool
quick sand	ship wreck	swords man	tip toe
quick lime	ship wright	sun rise	work man
quick step	skin flint	sun set	work shop
red wood	sky light	sun shine	wed lock
road stead	sky lark	sun stroke	wood bine
sand stone	slip shod	sun light	wood land
scare crow	snow drop	sun beam	wood man
scarf skin	snow ball	tell tale	work folks
sea man	steel yards	thread bare	wel fare.

46. English Compounds.

wind'fall	bus'y body	land'la dy
witch craft	bar'ley corn	man slaugh ter
wheel wright	bed'fel low	now a days
whirl pool	ev'e ry bo dy	nev er the less
whirl wind	ev e ry thing	there a bout'
white wash	ev e ry where	there af'ter
whet stone	ev er green	thence for ward
ware house	fore hand'ed	weath'er wise
wrist band	fool hard y	where with al'
an'y thing	goose ber ry	where'a bouts
an'y body	hon ey moon	where up on'
af'ter noon	hus band man	where so ev er
af'ter thought	house keep er	who ev er
be fore hand	hon ey suck le	which ev er
be hind hand	land hold er	whom so ever

47. Hyphenized Teutonic Compounds.

NOTE.—The following compound words are generally written and printed with a hyphen, though there is a tendency to fuse many of them into one word, omitting the hyphen.

bird's-eye	day-book	dry-goods	good-day
blood-hound	dead-light	dog-days	grave-stone
book-mark	dead-weight	ear-drop	grave-yard
book-shelf	dear-bought	fast-day	ground-nut
bulk-head	death-bed	first-born	hair-breadth
by-gone	death's-head	fish-hook	half-blood
by-word	death-knell	flag-staff	half-breed
cheek-bone	death-stroke	fly-leaf	half-moon
club-foot	death-blow	fly-wheel	hand-book
club-room	door-stone	full-moon	hand-breadth
corn-bread	door-sill	gold-dust	hard-fought
corn-stalk	door-nail	gold-leaf	hang-dog
cut-off	door-way	gold-fish	head-first
cut-throat	drift-wood	good-by	head-stone
day-dream	dray-horse	good-night	head-gear

48. Hyphenized English Compounds.

head-wind	heart's-ease	life-like	nest-egg
hearth-stone	horse-block	loop-hole	rough-shod
heart-sick	horse-laugh	love-lorn	rough hew
heart's-blood	horse-flesh	love-knot	sea-shore
herd's-grass	house-maid	love-sick	sea-breeze
high-born	house-dog	milk-tooth	sea-sick
high-flown	house-room	milk-pan	sea-girt
high-strung	house-top	milk-pail	sea-room
home-made	knee-pan	milk-white	sea-king
home-brewed	life-boat	night-gown	sea-fight
home-like	life-blood	night-sweat	sea-shell

shell-fish	snow-shoe	snow-flake	stone-wall
skim-milk	snow-white	snow-storm	stone-ware
small-pox	snow-bird	spruce-beer	stone-work
snow-plough	snow-drift	steam-tug	stone's-throw

49. Hyphenized English Compounds.

sweep-stakes	half-wit'ted	step'-fa ther
sweet-fern	hard-fist'ed	step'-moth er
sword-fish	hard-heart'ed	step'-son
town-house	heav'en-born	step'-daugh ter
true-blue	har'vest-moon	step'-child
twin-born	short-sight'ed	half-broth er
wash-house	short-com'ings	half-sis ter
wash-tub	short-breathed'	moth'er-in-law
well-spent	wa'ter-wheel	father-in-law
well-sweep	wa'ter-spout	brother-in-law
wood-house	wa'ter-works	sister-in-law
wood-work	wa'ter-mark	son-in-law
word-book	whif'fle-tree	daughter-in-law
work-house	win'dow-blind	out-of-door
work-box	thor'ough-bred	man-of-war



SECTION V.—LATIN ROOTS.

I. VERBS.

NOTE.—The *present infinitive* of the verb is put in black letter; the *supine*, in common type, and the *signification* in italics.

Teachers should first require pupils to give, orally, the prefix or suffix, with its force: then the root, with its force; next, the literal or root definition; and finally, the secondary meaning, or current signification. Afterwards, the exercises may be written.

Pupils should be encouraged to make a free use of the Unabridged School Dictionary. An Alphabetical Reference List of Prefixes and Suffixes will be found in the Appendix.

50. Models for Preliminary Oral Exercises.

1. Discretion.

The prefix *dis-* = *from* ; the suffix *-ion* = *act of* ; the root *cret* comes from *cretum*, the supine of *cer'ne-re*, meaning to *sift* ; to *separate*.

Dis-cret-ion = *the act of sifting from* ; hence, *cautious judgment*.

2. Concurrence.

con = *with*, or *together* ; *-ence* = *act or condition of* ; *-curr-* comes from *cur'rere* = *to run*.

DEFINITION.—*The act of running together* ; hence, *agreement*.

3. Circumvent.

circum = *around* ; the root *vent* comes from *ventum*, the supine of *veni're* = *to come*.

DEF.—*To come round* ; hence, *to outwit, to deceive*.

4. Profusion.

pro- = *forth* ; *-ion* = *state of* ; root *fus* comes from *fusum*, the supine of *fun'dere*, to *pour*.

DEF.—*The state of being poured forth* ; hence, *great abundance*.

5. Irrepressible.

ir- from *in* = *not* ; *re-* = *back* or *down* ; *-ible* = *capable of being* ; *press*, the root, comes from *pressum*, the supine of *prem'ere*, to *press*.

DEF.—*Not capable of being pressed down or back*.

6. Incision.

in- = *into* ; *-ion* = *act of* ; *cis*, the root, is from *cæd'ere*, to *cut*. DEF.—*The act of cutting into*.

7. Recreation.

re- = *again* ; *-ion* = *act of* ; *crea're* = *to create*. Literally, *the act of creating again* ; hence, *recreation* is applied to amusements that renew our strength.

51. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
a'gere	} = to do	act-or	en-act
actum	} ag-ent	act-ion	re-act
audi're	} = to hear	audit-or	audit-ory
audi'tum	} aud-ible	audi-ence	in-aud-ible
auge're	} = to increase	auth-or	au-tumn —
auc'tum	} aug-ment	auct-ion	auxili-ary
cad'ere	} = to fall	de-cad-ence	cas-cade
ca'sum	} cad-ence	oc-cas-ion	casu-al
cred'ere	} = to believe	credul-ity	in-cred-ible
cred'itum	} cred-ence	credul-ous	credent-ials
cæd'ere	} = to cut	de-cide'	in-cis-ive
cæ'sum	} = to kill	de-cis-ion	homi-cide

52. Roots and Derivatives.

cap'ere	} = to take	capt-ive	ex-cept-ion
captum	} capt-or	capt-ure	ac-cept-able
ced'ere	} = to go	se-cede	suc-cess-ion
cessum	} pre-cede	con-cede	ac-cess-ible
cer'nere	} = to sift	dis-cret-ion	con-cern
cretum	} dis-cern	se-cret-ion	ex-crete
clama're	} = to call	ac-clamat-ion	de-claim
clama'tum	} clam-or	pro-clamat-ion	re-claim
clau'dere	} = to shut	in-clus-ive	se-clud-ed
clausum	} pre-clude	ex-clus-ion	in-clos-ure
cres'cere	} = to grow	cresc-ent	in-crease
cretum	} de-crease	con-cret-ion	ac-crue

53. Roots and Derivatives.

cur'rere	} = to run	curr-ency	curs-ory
cursum	} curr-ent	con-curr-ence	cour-ier
di'cere	} = to speak	contra-dict	pre-dict
dictum	} dict-ate	inter-dict	e-dict

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
da're	} = to give	ad-dit-ion	e-dit-ion
datum		con-dit-ion	e-dit-or
du'cere	} = to lead	e-duc-ate	re-duce
ductum		in-duct-ion	con-duce
fa'cere	} = to make	fact-ory	in-fect-ious
factum		per-fect	ef-fect-ive
fun'dere	} = to pour	con-fus-ion	dif-fus-ive
fusum		in-fus-ible	in-fus-ing

54. Roots and Derivatives.

fer're	} = to bear	of-fer	trans-fer
latum		col-late	pro-ffer
flu'ere	} = to flow	in'flux	af-flu-ence
fluxum		ef'flux	con-flu-ence
flec'tere	} = to bend	de-flect	re-flect
flex'um		in-flect-ion	circum-flex
fran'gere	} = to break	fract-ion	re-fract
frac'tum		frag-ile	in-fringe
gra'di RE	} = to step	de-grade	di-gress-ion
gressus		gradu-ate	trans-gress
hab'e're	} = to have	abil-ity	un-able
hab'itum		dis-able	in-abil-ity
ja'cere	} = to throw	e-ject	de-ject-ion
jactum		pro-ject	ob-ject-ion
jun'gere	} = to join	con-junct-ion	sub-join
junc'tum		dis-junct-ive	ad-junct

55. Roots and Derivatives.

jura're	} = to swear	jur-y	con-jure
jura'tum		ab-jure	ad-jure
le'gere	} = to read	leg-ible	e-lect'
lectum		col-lect	se-lect-ion

together

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
leva're	} = to raise	lev-ee	e-levat-ion
leva'tum		lev-er	lev-y
liga're	} = to bind	ob-lige	liga-ment
ligatum		al-li'ance	ligat-ure
lo'qui	} = to speak	col-loqui-al	loquaci-ous
locu'tus		loquac-ity	soliloquy
mit'tere	} = to send	re-miss-ion	re-mitt-ance
missum		dis-miss-al	inter-mitt-ent
move're	} = to move	mob-ile	re-mov-al
mo'tum		mom-ent	e-mot-ion

56. Roots and Derivatives.

muta're	} = to change	im-mut-able	trans-mute
muta'tum		com-mutat-ion	per-mutat-ion
nas'ci	} = to be born	nat-ion	nas-cent
na'tus		nat-al	*co-g-nate
nec'tere	} = to bind	an-nex-ation	con-nect-ion
nexum		con-nect	dis-con-nect-ive
nos'cere	} = to know	notori-ous	*recog-nize
notum		notice-able	*recog-nit-ion
ora're	} = to speak	orat-ion	ad-ore
ora'tum		ora-cle	ad-or-able
ori'ri	} = to rise	ori-gin	ori-gin-al
ortus		ori-ent-al	ori-gin-ate
pan'dere	} = to spread	ex-panse	com-pass
pansum		ex-pan-sion	sur-pass
para're	} = to make ready	pre-pare	re-pair
para'tum		com-pare	se-par-ate
pel'lere	} = to drive	ex-puls-ion	re-pel
pulsum		com-puls-ion	pro-pell-er

* Old forms, *gnosci* and *gnosceri*; hence *con* becomes *co*.

57. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
pende're	} = <i>to hang up</i>	<i>im-pend</i>	<i>sus-pens-ion</i>
pen-sum		<i>ap-pend</i>	<i>com-pend-ium</i>
pen'dere	} = <i>to pay ; to think</i>	<i>pens-ive</i>	<i>ex-pend</i>
pen'sum		<i>pens-ion</i>	<i>dis-pense</i>
pet'ere	} = <i>to seek</i>	<i>petit-ion</i>	<i>re-peat</i>
peti'tum		<i>com-pete</i>	<i>com-petit-or</i>
plica're	} = <i>to fold</i>	<i>com-ply</i>	<i>du-plic-ate</i>
plica'tum		<i>ap-ply</i>	<i>com-plic-at-ed</i>
ple're	} = <i>to fill</i>	<i>com-plet-ion</i>	<i>com-ple-ment</i>
pletum		<i>re-plet-ion</i>	<i>un-com-plet-ed</i>
pon'ere	} = <i>to place</i>	<i>sup-pose</i>	<i>ap-posit-ion</i>
pos'itum		<i>op-pose</i>	<i>com-posit-ion</i>
porta're	} = <i>to carry</i>	<i>ex-port'</i>	<i>trans-port'</i>
porta'tum		<i>im-port'</i>	<i>re-port'</i>

58. Roots and Derivatives.

pos'se	} = <i>to be able</i>	<i>potent-ial</i>	<i>poss-ible</i>
po'tens		<i>pot-ency</i>	<i>im-poss-ible</i>
proba're	} = <i>to prove</i>	<i>probat-ion</i>	<i>ap-prov-al</i>
probatum		<i>ap-probat-ion</i>	<i>dis-ap-prove</i>
pun'gere	} = <i>to prick</i>	<i>punct-ure</i>	<i>punctuat-ion</i>
punctum		<i>ex-punge</i>	<i>poign-ant</i>
puta're	} = <i>to think</i>	<i>im-pute'</i>	<i>putat-ive</i>
puta'tum		<i>com-pute'</i>	<i>ac-count</i>
prehen'dere	} = <i>to seize</i>	<i>ap-prehend</i>	<i>re-prehend</i>
prehen'sum		<i>com-prehend</i>	<i>ap-prent-ice</i>
prem'ere	} = <i>to press</i>	<i>com-press</i>	<i>re-press-ion</i>
pre'ssum		<i>im-press</i>	<i>ex-press-ive</i>
quær'ere	} = <i>to seek</i>	<i>quer-ist</i>	<i>in-quire</i>
quæsi'tum		<i>quer-y</i>	<i>in'-quest</i>

ible = capable of being

belonging to one who

59. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.

Derivatives.

rap'ere	}	= to snatch	rapac-ity	rav-ish
rap'tum		rap'ine ^{belonging to}	rapa-cious	rapt-ure
reg'ere	}	= to rule	re-gion	di-rect
rec'tum		reg-ent	reign	e-rect
ride're	}	= to laugh	ris-i-ble	de-ride
ri'sum		rid-i-cule	ri-dic-u-lous	de-ris-ive
roga're	}	= to ask	inter-roga'tive	ar-ro-gate
roga'tum		inter'rogate	inter-rog'at-ive	super-er'oga-tion
rump'ere	}	= to break	e-rupt-ion	ab-rupt
rup'tum		rupt-ure	dis-rupt-ion	bank-rupt
scan'dere	}	= to climb	de-scend'	de-scend-ant
scan'sum		a scend'	tran-scend	tran-scend-ent
sci're	}	= to know	sci entif'ic	om-ni'sci-ent
sci'tum		sci-ence	con-sci-ence	pre-sci-ence
scrib'ere	}	= to write	sub-scribe	post-script
scrip'tum		script-ure	pro-scribe	circum-scribe

60. Roots and Derivatives.

seca're	}	<i>= to cut</i>	<i>dis-sect'</i>	<i>in'-sect</i>
sec'tum		<i>sect'-ion</i>	<i>bi-sect'</i>	<i>inter-sect</i>
sede're	}	<i>= to sit</i>	<i>sess-ion</i>	<i>super-sede</i>
ses'sum		<i>pre-side</i>	<i>as-sess-or</i>	<i>sed-ent-ary</i>
sen ti're	}	<i>= to feel</i>	<i>dis-sent</i>	<i>as-sent</i>
sen'sum		<i>= to think</i>	<i>con-sent</i>	<i>sens-ible</i>
sequi	}	<i>= to follow</i>	<i>sequ-el</i>	<i>con-secut-ive</i>
se cu'tus		<i>sequ-ence</i>	<i>con-sequ-ence</i>	<i>sub-sequ-ent</i>
ser vi're	}	<i>= to serve</i>	<i>serv'-ile</i>	<i>sub-serv-ient</i>
ser vi'tum		<i>serv-ant</i>	<i>serf</i>	<i>serv-ing</i>
ser va're	}	<i>= to save</i>	<i>pre-serve</i>	<i>con-serv-atory</i>
ser va'tum		<i>re serve</i>	<i>con-serve</i>	<i>ob-serv-atory</i>
sol've re	}	<i>= to loosen</i>	<i>dis-solut-ion</i>	<i>ab-solve</i>
so lu'tum		<i>dis-solve</i>	<i>re-solve</i>	<i>solu-ble</i>

one who is = sit. to be

as = at to
 ob = against
 ex = out of from beyond at = at to
 pre = before
 con = act of
 ETYMOLOGY.

61. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
sis'tere	} = to stand	con-sist	per-sist
sta'tum		as-sist	re-sist
sta're	} = to stand	stat-ute	stat-ion
sta'tum		sta-ble	con-stant
spi ra're	} = to breathe	ex-pire	per-spire
spira'tum		in spire	tran-spire
strin'gere	} = to draw tight	strict-ure	con-strain
stric'tum		string-ent	re-strict
stru'ere	} = to build	ob-struct	struct-ure
struct'um		con-struct	in-struct-ion
su'me re	} = to take	re-sume	pre-sume
sump'tum		as-sume	pre-sumpt-ion

62. Roots and Derivatives.

tan'gere	} = to touch	tang-ent	in-tact'
tac'tum		tang-ible	con-tag-ious
ten'dere	} = to stretch	dis-tend	pre-tend
ten'sum		ex-tend	at-tend-ant
tene're	} = to hold	ten-able	sus-tain
ten'tum		ten-ant	con-tain
tra'here	} = to draw	dis-tract	con-tract
trac'tum		tract-able	de-tract
tribue're	} = to give	at-trib-ute	dis-tribut-ion
tribu'tum		trib-ute	re-tribut-ion
tru'dere	} = to thrust	in-trud-er	abs-truse
tru'sum		pro-trude	ob-trus-ive

63. Roots and Derivatives.

va'dere	} = to go	in-vas-ion	e-vade
vas'um		e-vade	e-vas-ion
ve'here	} = to carry	vehe-ment	in-veigh
ves'tum		vehi-cle	con-vey

ment - act & state of that which

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
veni're	}	= to come	inter-vent-ion circum-vent
ven'tum		con-vene	con-vent-ion super-vene
ver'tere	}	= to turn	di-vert' re-verse'
ver'sum		a-vert	con-vert' re-vert'
vide're	}	= to see	ad-vise pro-vide
vis'um		vis-ion	re-vis-ion super-vis-ion
vin'cere	}	= to conquer	vict-ory con-vict-ion
vic'tum		vict-or	con'-vict con-vince
viv'ere	}	= to live	vivi-fy con-vivi-al
vic'tum		re-vive	sur-vive viva-cious
voca're	}	= to call	con-voke in-voke
voca'tum		vocat-ion	re-voke pro-voke
vol'vere	}	= to roll	e-volut-ion re-volut-ion
volu'tum		re-volve	in-volut-ion con-volut-ion

64. Verb-Roots.

Take up each *root* and let the pupils give, orally, as many derivatives as possible. Afterward require written lists.

ama're	= to love.	fu'ge re	= to flee.
an'ge re	= to vex.	gig'ne re	= to beget.
can'e re	= to sing.	hæ re're	= to stick.
cre a're	= to create.	ju di ca're	= to judge.
cred'e re	= to trust.	lin'que re	= to leave.
cum'be re	= to lie down.	man da're	= to command.
di ca're	= to set apart.	ma ne're	= to stay.
do ce're	= to teach.	mer'ge re	= to plunge.
er ra're	= to err.	mi gra're	= to move.
fen'de re	= to strike.	mis ce're	= to mix.
fer ve're	= to boil.	mo ve're	= to move.
fi'de re	= to trust.	mon stra're	= to point out.
fla gra're	= to burn.	nec'te re	= to tie.
flec'te re	= to turn.	ne ga're	= to deny.
fran'ge re	= to break.	no ta're	= to mark.

65. Verb-Roots.

nume ra're = <i>to number.</i>	sap'e re = <i>to taste.</i>
nu'be re = <i>to marry.</i>	scin'de re = <i>to cut.</i>
op ta're = <i>to wish.</i>	sci're = <i>to know.</i>
or na're = <i>to adorn.</i>	spe ra're = <i>to hope.</i>
pan'de re = <i>to spread.</i>	splen de're = <i>to shine.</i>
pa ra're = <i>to make ready.</i>	spon de're = <i>to promise.</i>
pa'ti = <i>to suffer.</i>	su'me re = <i>to take.</i>
pla ce're = <i>to please.</i>	tac e're = <i>to be silent.</i>
prem'e re = <i>to press.</i>	va ca're = <i>to be empty.</i>
rap'e re = <i>to snatch.</i>	va'de re = <i>to go.</i>
ri de're = <i>to laugh.</i>	vo ra're = <i>to devour.</i>
ro'de re = <i>to gnaw.</i>	vel'le = <i>to wish.</i>
reg'e re = <i>to rule.</i>	va le're = <i>to be well.</i>
sa li're = <i>to leap.</i>	vo la're = <i>to fly.</i>

II. NOUNS.

NOTE.—The genitive case of the noun is given whenever the root is materially changed in that case. As a preliminary oral exercise, teachers should require pupils, with open books, to distinguish prefixes, suffixes, and roots; to define orally, by means of the literal or root signification; and afterwards to give the current meaning of the word.

66. Model for Oral Recitation.

annual	= pertaining to a year; yearly.
centennial	= centum + annus + al = pertaining to a hundred years.
manuscript	= manus + scriptum = <i>written by hand.</i>
egregious	= ex + gregis + ous = pertaining to one out of the flock; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous.

67. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

annus	}	<i>annu-al</i>	<i>per-enni-al</i>	<i>tri-enni-al</i>
<i>year</i>		<i>bi-enni-al</i>	<i>cent-enni-al</i>	<i>semi-annu-al-ly</i>
anima	}	<i>anim-al</i>	<i>anim-ate</i>	<i>re-anim-ate</i>
<i>life ; soul</i>		<i>animal-cule</i>	<i>in-anim-ate</i>	<i>animus</i>
ars	}	= <i>art</i>	<i>artis-an</i>	<i>arti-fice</i>
<i>artis</i>		<i>art-ist</i>	<i>art-less</i>	<i>art-ful</i>
ca'put	}	= <i>head</i>	<i>capit-ol</i>	<i>de-capit-ate</i>
<i>cap'itis</i>		<i>capit-al</i>	<i>chap-ter</i>	<i>capitat-ion</i>
ca'ro	}	= <i>flesh</i>	<i>carnat-ion</i>	<i>in-carn-ate</i>
<i>carnis</i>		<i>carn-al</i>	<i>carn-age</i>	<i>carni-v'or-ous</i>
cen'tum	}	<i>centu-ry</i>	<i>centu-ple</i>	<i>cent-enni-al</i>
<i>a hundred</i>		<i>per-cent-age</i>	<i>centi-pede</i>	<i>centuri-on</i>
cor'pus	}	= <i>a body</i>	<i>corpor-ate</i>	<i>corpus-cle</i>
<i>cor'poris</i>		<i>corpor-al</i>	<i>corpu-lent</i>	<i>cors-et</i>

68. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

cor	}	= <i>the heart</i>	<i>cordi-al</i>	<i>ac-cord-ance</i>
<i>cordis</i>		<i>core</i>	<i>cour-age</i>	<i>dis-cord-ant</i>
crux	}	= <i>a cross</i>	<i>cruci-fix</i>	<i>ex-cruci-at-ing</i>
<i>crucis</i>		<i>cruci-fy</i>	<i>cruci-ble</i>	<i>cruci-form</i>
cura	}	<i>cura-tor</i>	<i>ac-cur-ate</i>	<i>care-less</i>
<i>care</i>		<i>sine-cure</i>	<i>in-ac-cur-ate</i>	<i>care-less-ly</i>
dens	}	= <i>a tooth</i>	<i>dent-ist</i>	<i>dent-it-ion</i>
<i>dentis</i>		<i>dent-al</i>	<i>dent-ist-ry</i>	<i>in-dent-ed</i>
dominus	}	<i>domin-ion</i>	<i>domin-ate</i>	<i>pre-domin-ant</i>
<i>lord ; master</i>		<i>domin-ant</i>	<i>domin-eer</i>	<i>pre-domin-ance</i>
fi'nis	}	<i>fin-ite</i>	<i>in-fin-it-ive</i>	<i>fin-al-ly</i>
<i>end ; limit</i>		<i>in-fin-ite</i>	<i>fin-ish</i>	<i>de-fin-it-ion</i>
fi'des	}	<i>fidel-ity</i>	<i>dif-fid-ent</i>	<i>in-fid-el</i>
<i>faith</i>		<i>con-fide</i>	<i>feal-ty</i>	<i>per-fid-y</i>
flos	}	= <i>a flower</i>	<i>flo-ral</i>	<i>flor-ist</i>
<i>flo'ris</i>		<i>flo-ra</i>	<i>flor-id</i>	<i>flow-er</i>

Roots.		Derivatives.	
for'ma	}	form-al	con-form
<i>shape</i>		form-ula	per-form
			re-form
			trans-form

69. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

grex	}	<i>= a flock</i>	se-greg-ate	con-gregat-ion
gregis		greg-arious	e-gregi-ous	ag-gregat-ion
ge'nus	}	<i>= a kind</i>	gen-der	genu-ine
gen'eris		gener'-ic	gener-a	con-geni-al
ho'mo	}	<i>= a man</i>	hum-ane	in-human-ly
hom'inis		hum-an	human-ity	human-ize
hos'pes	}	<i>= a host</i>	ho-tel	hospit-al
hos'pitis		<i>= a guest</i>	host-ler	hospit-able
lex	}	<i>= law</i>	il-leg-al	legitimate
legis		leg-al	legis-late	legislat-ure
litera	}	liter-al	al-literat-ion	ob-liter-ate
<i>letter</i>		liter-ary	il-liter-ate	literat-ure
locus	}	loc-al	loc-ate	dis'-locate
<i>a place</i>		local-ity	loco-motive	col-locat-ion
ma'nus	}	manu al	manu-fact-ures	man-a-cle
<i>hand</i>		manu-script	main-ten-ance	main-tain

70. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

mors	}	<i>= death</i>	mortu-ary	morti-fy
mortis		mort-al	mur-der	mort-gage
men'sura	}	mensura-tion	di-mens-ions	measure-ment
<i>measure</i>		com-mensur-able	im-mense	im-measur-able
no'men	}	<i>= a name</i>	nomin-ate	cog-nomen
nominis		nomin-al	pro-noun	pro-nomin-al
pars	}	<i>= a part</i>	part-ner	partis-an
partis		pars-ing	part-ial	par-cel
pes	}	<i>= foot</i>	pedes-tal	centi-pede
pedis		ped-al	pedes-trian	bi-ped

Roots.		Derivatives.	
poe'na	}	pen-ance	re-pent-ance
punishment		peni-tent	sub-poe'na
tes'tis	}	testa-ment	at-test
witness		testat-or	pro-test
vo'tum	}	de-vote	de-vout
a vow		de-vot-ee	a-vow

71. Blank Book Work.

Require pupils to collect and write out under each root as many words as possible.

a'ger (a'gri)	=	field.	ig'nis	=	fire.
ar'ma	=	weapons.	lac (lac'tis)	=	milk.
ars (ar'tis)	=	art.	li'ber	=	book.
ar'tus	=	a joint.	lin'gua	=	tongue.
au'ris	=	ear.	lo'cus	=	place.
a'vis	=	bird.	lux (lu'cis)	=	light.
a'qua	=	water.	lu'na	=	moon.
bel'lum	=	war.	ma're	=	sea.
ca'lor	=	heat.	ma'ter	=	mother.
ca'ro (car'nis)	=	flesh.	mons	=	mountain.
car'rus	=	wagon.	mos (mo'ris)	=	custom.
ci'vis	=	citizen.	mens (men'tis)	=	mind.
cor'pus	=	a body.	mi'les	=	soldier.
char'ta	=	a paper.	mod'us	=	manner.
cir'cus	=	circle.	na'vis	=	ship.
crux (eru'cis)	=	cross.	nor'ma	=	rule.
de'us	=	a god.	op'us	=	work.
di'es	=	day.	oc'u lus	=	eye.
flam'ma	=	flame.	os	=	bone.
fra'ter	=	brother.	pars (par'tis)	=	part.
fu'mus	=	smoke.	pax (pa'cis)	=	peace.
hu'mus	=	earth.	pre'ti um	=	price.

pa'ter	=	<i>father.</i>	um'bra	=	<i>shade.</i>
ro'ta	=	<i>wheel.</i>	un'da	=	<i>wave.</i>
so'nus	=	<i>sound.</i>	urbs	=	<i>city.</i>
so'por	=	<i>sleep.</i>	vac'ca	=	<i>cow.</i>
stel'la	=	<i>star.</i>	ven'tus	=	<i>wind.</i>
tem'pus	=	<i>time.</i>	ver'mis	=	<i>worm.</i>
ter'ra	=	<i>earth.</i>	ves'tis	=	<i>garment.</i>
ter'minus	=	<i>limit.</i>	ver'bum	=	<i>word.</i>

III. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

72. Roots and Derivatives.

Roots.		Derivatives.		
æ'quus	}	equat-or	equi-nox	e-qui-ty
equal		equat-ion	e-qua-ble	e-qui-vocate
cla'rus	}	clari-fy	clear-ance	de-clare'
clear		clear-ness	clari-on	de-clar-at-ive
for'tis	}	fort	forti-fy	forc-ible
strong		forte	forti-tude	re-en-force
li'ber	}	liber-ate	liber-al	liber-ty
free		liber-at-ion	il-liber-al-ly	de-liver-ance
mem'or	}	memor-y	re-member	memor-andum
mindful		memor-able	re-membr-ance	memento
mag'nus	}	magni-fy	magn-anim-ous	majesty
great		magni-tude	magni-fic-ence	major-ity
ma'le	}	male-vo-lent	male-dict-ion	mal-apropos
ill		male-fact-or	mal-con-tent	mal-form-ation

73. Roots and Derivatives.

nov'us	}	nov-ice	in-nov-at-ion	nov-el-ist
new		nov-el	re-nov-ate	nov-el-ette
sat'is	}	satis-fy	sati'-ety	in-sati-ate
enough		sati-ate	satis-faction	dis-satis-fy

Roots.		Derivatives.		
sol'idus	}	<i>sol-id</i>	<i>con-solid-ate</i>	<i>solid-ity</i>
<i>firm ; hard</i>		<i>sold-er</i>	<i>solidi-fy</i>	<i>solid-arity</i>
tres	}	<i>tri-o</i>	<i>tri-angle</i>	<i>tri-ple</i>
<i>three</i>		<i>trin-ity</i>	<i>tre-ble</i>	<i>tri-plets</i>
u'nus	}	<i>uni-t</i>	<i>uni-on</i>	<i>uni-form</i>
<i>one</i>		<i>uni-te</i>	<i>dis-uni-on</i>	<i>un-anim-ous</i>
va'gus	}	<i>vagr-ant</i>	<i>vague-ness</i>	<i>extra-vag-ant</i>
<i>wandering</i>		<i>vaga-bond</i>	<i>vag-ary</i>	<i>extra-vag-ance</i>
be'ne	}	<i>bene-fact-or</i>	<i>bene-fit</i>	<i>bene-vol-ent</i>
<i>well</i>		<i>bene-dict-ion</i>	<i>bene-fice</i>	<i>bene-fic-ent</i>
bis, bi	}	<i>bi-sect</i>	<i>bis-cuit</i>	<i>bi-ennial</i>
<i>twice ; two</i>		<i>bi-ped</i>	<i>bi-valve</i>	<i>bi-cuspid</i>

74. Word Exercise.

NOTE.—Take each root separately, and let the class give orally as many derivatives as possible. Afterwards require each pupil to make out a written list.

al'tus	=	high.	ma'jor	=	greater.
as'per	=	rough.	mol lis	=	soft.
brev'is	=	short.	mul tus	=	much.
cru dus	=	raw.	neu ter	=	neither.
du rus	=	hard.	om nis	=	all.
de cem	=	ten.	ple nus	=	full.
dig nus	=	worthy.	plus	=	more.
du o	=	two.	quat u or	=	four.
fac'i lis	=	easy.	sex	=	six.
firm us	=	firm.	sep tem	=	seven.
grav is	=	heavy.	sua vis	=	sweet.
lax us	=	loose.	ve rus	=	true.
lev is	=	light.	vet us	=	old.
mi nor	=	less.	vi'lis	=	base.

75. Anglicized Latin Nouns.

Adopted into English without change of spelling.

Require the plural, if any, and the definition.

aca'cia	ge'nius	max'imum	scintil'la
acan'thus	hon'or	min'imum	sta'tus
are'na	in'cubus	o'dium	spe'cies
an'imus	ignora'mus	oppro'brium	se'ries
an'imal	in'terim	pab'ulum	se'rum
acu'men	interreg'num	pen'dulum	se'nior
adden'dum	la'bor	pre'mium	sim'ile
allu'vium	lan'guor	ra'dius	stim'ulus
cer'ebrum	lam'ina	reg'imen	tu'mulus
curric'ulum	manda'mus	rega'lia	ter'minus
cra'nium	momen'tum	re'quiem	tribu'nal
detri'tus	memoran'dum	spec'ulum	tym'panum
empo'rium	minu'tiae	spec'ulator	vin'culum
enco'mium	mod'icum	stra'tum	vac'uum
fari'na	millen'num	stra'tus	ver'tebra

76. Words of Romanic Origin.

Chiefly from the Italian and the Spanish.

Require a definition, referring pupils to the dictionary.

alcal'de	buffoon'	car'icature	garrote'
arma'da	cam'eo	canta'ta	gazelle'
ambuscade'	can'nibal	despera'do	guerril'la
al'ligator	com'modore	embar'go	har'lequin
brava'do	cu'pola	fil'igree	macaroon'
bandit'ti	cor'ridor	fili'buster	macaro'ni
burlesque'	char'latan	flotil'la	mantil'la
barricade'	cas'tanet	fandan'go	me ri'no
bagatelle'	coch'ineal	gazette'	mosqui'to

molas'ses	punctil'io	pimen'to	stilet'to
mulat'to	provi'so	par'a sol	torna'do
mustache'	por'tico	regat'ta	umbrel'la
op'era	poltroon'	sopra'no	vermicel'li
pantaloons'	pia'no	sas'safras	vanil'la
peccadil'lo	piaz'za	stu'dio	volca'no

77. Monosyllables of Romanic Origin.

Coming into English through French.

aid	couch	gain	hue	oust
aim	count	garb	join	piece
bail	crape	gauze	juice	pique
chair	cream	gleam	lace	quart
chaise	cue	gorge	lease	quit
chance	dame	gouge	league	quite
change	daunt	grape	liege	reign
chant	dress	grease	lieu	rout
charge	due	grief	mail	route
charm	faint	guard	main	ruse
chase	fair	guide	marque	rouge
chat	farce	guise	moist	taunt
check	feign	haunch	munch	tour
chief	fierce	haunt	niche	view
coach	foist	hearse	niece	vein
coin	frieze	heir	noise	veil



SECTION VI.

I. CURRENT WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.

NOTE.—The following words have come into use in English speech through the French and Norman French, though many of them were originally of Latin or Greek derivation, and some few of Teutonic.

Some of these words have become fully Anglicized in pronunciation and accent; others are only partially Anglicized; while some are purely foreign words. As these words are in current use in newspapers and magazines, it is desirable that pupils should know how to pronounce them and spell them. Teachers must give the correct pronunciation. It is also desirable that pupils should be required to define every word, and, as far as practicable, to give the derivation and root-meaning.

78. Words Derived from the French.

bal'ance	coif'fure	jaun'dice	pal'ette
brill iance	de pô't	jeop ard	por trait
bal let	en nui	jour ney	peas ant
beau ty	faucet	lat tice	prai rie
bis cuit	fracas	lev ee	piqu ant
bu reau	flambeau	li en	pig eon
bon bon	fashion	lei sure	pres tige
cham ois	fil let	laundry	pur lieu
chignon	franchise	memoir	prov ost
cou pon	grievance	mort gage	poign ant
cous in	gorgeous	mat tress	plain tiff
cognac	gauger	mis chief	pur pose
colo nel	gusset	nui sance	rel ict
cur few	haut boy	na ive	rai sin
cui rass	heinous	neph ew	rea son
chat tel	harass	par lance	re tail

79. Words Derived from the French.

saun'ter	toi let	vas sal	a droit'
sor tie	toi lette	vign ette	an tique
sur fait	tour ist	vil lain	ar raign
sir loin	ta pis	a dieu'	ba ton
sur name	tis sue	a chieve	ba rege
sur tout'	truffle	ac crue	bou quet

bi zarre'	che nille'	con tour'	du ress'
bi jou	chi cane	cre vasse	e meute
bru nette	chas tise	cro chet	es cheat
ca bal	cha teau	cro quet	fa çade
ca nard	chi mere	cri tique	fas cine
cha grin	co quette	co coon	fi nesse
cha rade	cor net	dev oir	fa tigue
cham pagne	cor vette	de tour	fron tier
che mise	cor tege	des sert	gri mace

80. Words from the French.

gui pure'	pla teau'	at ta ché
ha rangue	phy sique	am a teur
hau teur	pla toon	chem i sette
hal loo	pur loin	con nois seur
lorgn ette	pur suit	chev a lier
main tain	quar tette	chif fon ier
mi rage	quad rille	des ha bille
mo raine	ra gout	ex po sé
mê lée	ro sette	em ploy é
par quet	re gime	es cri toire
par quette	ra vine	et a gère
par terre	ra zee	es ca pade
pe tite	rou tine	fric as see
per du	re gime	flag eo let
pe lisse	soir ée	guil lo tine

81. Words from the French.

gren a dier'	mil lion aire'	non cha lance'
guar an tee	mi trail leuse	neg li gee
im mor telle	min u et	rep ar tee
mat in ee	na ïve té	ri co chet
mign on ette	nov el ette	res u mé

av'e nue	en'tre pô	re plen'ish
av a lanche	pro te gé	port man teau
bad in age	par ve nu	av oir du pois'
com plai sance	ret i nue	deb on air'
co te rie	rev e nue	em bel'lish
char la tan	res er voir	gar'ri son
cic a trice	ren dez vous	gor mand ize
et i quette	res tau rant	mer chan dise
ep au let	co till'ion	sus'te nance
ep au lette	re veil le	re con'nais sance

82. French Words Current in English.

NOTE.—These words retain the French pronunciation, and, in general, are printed in italics. The correct pronunciation must be given to pupils by the teacher, and also their signification and use.

<i>bouil'lon</i>	<i>mo rale'</i>	<i>bon ho mie'</i>
<i>con frere</i>	<i>mor ceau</i>	<i>con tre temps</i>
<i>caf é</i>	<i>mé nage</i>	<i>dis tin gué</i>
<i>en nui</i>	<i>ma dame</i>	<i>de colle té</i>
<i>lache</i>	<i>mon sieur</i>	<i>de noue ment</i>
<i>gour mand</i>	<i>mé lange</i>	<i>em presse ment</i>
<i>sé ance</i>	<i>pas sé</i>	<i>em bon point</i>
<i>bla sé</i>	<i>pat ois</i>	<i>fi an cée</i>
<i>can aille</i>	<i>pen chant</i>	<i>feu ille ton</i>
<i>cui sine</i>	<i>rou é</i>	<i>porte-mon naie</i>
<i>dé but</i>	<i>sa vant</i>	<i>per son nel</i>
<i>dou ceur</i>	<i>sa lon</i>	<i>ren ais sance</i>
<i>é clat</i>	<i>trous seau</i>	<i>re trous sé</i>
<i>é lite</i>	<i>a bat toir</i>	<i>re cher ché</i>
<i>en trée</i>	<i>a ban don</i>	<i>rep er toire</i>

SECTION VII.

MISCELLANEOUS DERIVATIONS.

83. Words from Historical or Mythological Names.

Circe <i>circean</i>	A fabled sorceress who first charmed her victims, and then transformed them into swine.
Ceres <i>cereals</i>	The goddess of grain and tillage ; hence the grains are called <i>cereals</i> .
Dahl <i>dahlia</i>	A Swedish botanist whose name has been given to the flower <i>dahlia</i> , indigenous to Mexico.
Eschscholtz <i>eschscholtzia</i>	A botanist after whom is named a yellow flower known as the "California poppy."
Mercury <i>mercurial</i>	The god of eloquence and commerce ; hence mercurial means <i>active, changeable, full of fire and vigor</i> .

84. A Dictionary Exercise.

In a similar manner explain the origin and meaning of the following words :

atlas	galvanism	mansard	pasquinade
augean	gordian	martinet	phaeton
buncombe	hy'giene	maud'lin	quixotic
bria'rean	hector	mausole'um	stentorian
bacchanalian	hermetical	macadamize	saturnine
calli'opē	jesuit	nicotine	saturnalian
camellia	jehu	orrery	tantalize
cicero'ne	jovial	prote'an	terpsichore'an
darwinian	jeremiad	platonic	titanic
epicurean	lobelia	plutonic	voltaic
eschalots	lynch-law	philippic	volcanic
esculapian	martial	procrus'tean	vulcanized
fuchsia	mesmerism	palladium	vandalism
faro	magnolia	pickwickian	vernier

85. Words from Names of Places.

Arcadia <i>arcadian</i>	A mountain region of Greece, inhabited by a pastoral people ; hence <i>arcadian</i> means relating to the simple delights of rural life.
Attica <i>attic</i>	A part of Greece of which Athens was the principal city ; hence <i>attic</i> means pertaining to the delicate wit, pure style, etc., of the Athenians. “Attic salt” means sharp wit.
Gascony <i>gasconade</i>	A province of France noted for its boastful people ; hence, <i>gasconade</i> , vain boasting, or “brag.”
Milan <i>milliner</i>	A city in Italy ; <i>milliner</i> originally was <i>Milaner</i> , a man from Milan who imported into England the female finery made in Milan.
Sybaris <i>sybarite</i>	An ancient city of Italy noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its people ; hence, a <i>sybarite</i> is a devotee of pleasure.
Laconia <i>laconic</i>	The country of the Lacones, or Spartans, who affected short, pithy answers ; hence, <i>laconic</i> means short, concise.
Myrmidons <i>myrmidons</i>	A people of Greece who followed Achilles to the siege of Troy. They were noted for their savage brutality ; hence, we speak of the <i>myrmidons</i> of a tyrant, etc.

86. Dictionary Exercise.

Find out the derivation of the following words :

agate	cambric	cologne	dollar
currant	crayon	champagne	damask
copper	cravat	cordwainer	florin
cherry	calico	cantaleup	fustian

guinea	magnet	punic	spruce
hessian	meander	pandour	sherry
indigo	morocco	parchment	solecism
italics	olympic	pheasant	stygian
jalap	peony	quince	tariff
jet	parian	rubicon	tophet
landau	pistol	sardine	topaz
muslin	peach	sardonic	worsted

87. Dictionary Exercise.

From the dictionary find out the origin of these words :

alligator	dido	lynch-law	soldier
assassin	dunce	magnesia	sarcasm
artesian	demi-john	mentor	sycophant
balmoral	derrick	madeira	scrupulous
bantam	fuchsia	pinchbeck	supercilious
bankrupt	gossamer	promethean	shibboleth
billingsgate	gutta-percha	prevaricate	stygian
bedlam	gossip	poltroon	sarsaparilla
bohemian	gypsy	pander	spencer
carronade	gentian	pythian	siren
caucus	heathen	pyrrhic	turkey
cardinal	handsome	quiz	thespian
carthage	hyacinth	quassia	tribulation
	isinglass	salary	troglydite

SECTION VIII.—GREEK WORDS.

88. Greek Roots.

Root.	Force.	Examples.	
aer	= <i>air</i> .	aer-ated	aer-onaut
astron	= <i>a star</i> .	astr-al	astr-onomy
agogeus	= <i>a leader</i> .	dem-agogue	ped-agogue

Root.	Force.	Examples.	
autos	= <i>one's self.</i>	<i>au'to-graph</i>	<i>au'to-crát</i>
bios	= <i>life.</i>	<i>bio-graphy</i>	<i>bio-logy</i>
ballein	= <i>to throw.</i>	<i>para-bola</i>	<i>hyper-bole</i>
cho'le	= <i>bile.</i>	<i>choler-ic</i>	<i>melan-choly</i>
chroma	= <i>color.</i>	<i>chroma-tic</i>	<i>chromo</i>
chronos	= <i>time.</i>	<i>chroni-cle</i>	<i>chrono-meter</i>
deka	= <i>ten.</i>	<i>deca-logue</i>	<i>deca-gon</i>
demos	= <i>the people.</i>	<i>demo-crát</i>	<i>dem-agogue</i>
doxa	= <i>opinion.</i>	<i>ortho-dox</i>	<i>hetero-dox</i>
ethnos	= <i>race.</i>	<i>ethno-logy</i>	<i>ethn-ic</i>
gamos	= <i>marriage.</i>	<i>bi-gamy</i>	<i>poly-gamy</i>

89. Greek Roots.

ge	= <i>the earth.</i>	<i>ge-o-graphy</i>	<i>ge-o-logy</i>
genea	= <i>birth ; race.</i>	<i>genea-logy</i>	<i>homo-gene-ous</i>
gonia	= <i>angle.</i>	<i>poly-gon</i>	<i>dia-gon-al</i>
graphein	= <i>to write.</i>	<i>graph-ic</i>	<i>tele-graph</i>
gramma	= <i>a letter.</i>	<i>grammar</i>	<i>mono-gram</i>
helios	= <i>the sun.</i>	<i>helio-trope</i>	<i>ap-helion</i>
hema	= <i>blood.</i>	<i>hemor-rhage</i>	<i>hemor-rhoid</i>
hex	= <i>six.</i>	<i>hex-agon</i>	<i>hexa-m'eter</i>
hieros	= <i>sacred.</i>	<i>hiero-glyphics</i>	<i>hier-archy</i>
hippos	= <i>a horse.</i>	<i>hippo-drome</i>	<i>hippo-potamus</i>
homos	= <i>similar.</i>	<i>homo-geneous</i>	<i>homo-logical</i>
hydor	= <i>water.</i>	<i>hydro-phobia</i>	<i>hydro-statics</i>
idios	= <i>peculiar.</i>	<i>idiot</i>	<i>idiom</i>
isos	= <i>equal.</i>	<i>iso-ther'mal</i>	<i>isos'-celes</i>
kosmos	= <i>the world.</i>	<i>cosmo-gony</i>	<i>cosmo-politan</i>
kratos	= <i>power.</i>	<i>auto-crát</i>	<i>demo-cracy</i>
krites	= <i>a judge.</i>	<i>criti-cise</i>	<i>hypo-crite</i>

90. Greek Roots.

lithos	= <i>a stone.</i>	<i>litho-graphy</i>	<i>aer-olite</i>
logos	= <i>science.</i>	<i>ge-o-logy</i>	<i>astro-logy</i>

Root.	Force.	Examples.	
lysis	= <i>a loosening.</i>	ana-lysis	para-lysis
metron	= <i>measure.</i>	gaso-meter	thermo-meter
mikros	= <i>small.</i>	micro-scope	micro-cosm
monos	= <i>alone.</i>	mono-tone	mon-arch
morphe	= <i>form.</i>	a-morphous	meta-morphosis
mythos	= <i>fiction.</i>	mytho-logy	myth-ical
nomos	= <i>law.</i>	astro-nomy	eco-nomy
naus	= <i>a ship.</i>	naus-ea	aero-naut
nekros	= <i>dead.</i>	necro-logy	nec'ro-mancy
ode	= <i>song.</i>	mel-ody	par-ody
onoma	= <i>a name.</i>	an-onym-ous	syn-onym
orthos	= <i>right.</i>	ortho-graphy	or'tho-epy

91. Greek Roots.

oxys	= <i>sharp.</i>	oxy-gen	oxy-dize
pan	= <i>all.</i>	pan-orama	pan-theon
pathos	= <i>feeling.</i>	a-pathy	patho-logy
petra	= <i>a rock.</i>	petri-fy	petr-oleum
pherein	= <i>to bear.</i>	meta-phor	phos-phor-ous
phos	= <i>light.</i>	phos-phorus	photo-graph
phanein	= <i>to appear.</i>	phan-tom	phen-omenon
philos	= <i>a friend.</i>	philos-opher	philo-logist
phone	= <i>sound.</i>	phon-ic	phono-graphy
phren	= <i>the mind.</i>	frenzy	frantic
phrasis	= <i>a saying.</i>	para-phrase	phraseo-logy
physis	= <i>nature.</i>	phys-ics	phys-iology
polis	= <i>city.</i>	metrop-olis	metropol-itan
polys	= <i>many.</i>	poly-pus	poly-gon

92. Greek Roots.

pneuma	= <i>breath; air.</i>	pneumo-nia	pneuma-tics
protos	= <i>first.</i>	proto-type	proto-plasm
psyche	= <i>soul.</i>	psycho-logy	metem-psycho-sis

Root.	Force.	Examples.	
pyr	= <i>fire.</i>	pyro-technics	pyre
rhein	= <i>to flow.</i>	cata-rrh	rheum
scopein	= <i>to look.</i>	tele-scope	micro-scope
schole	= <i>leisure.</i>	school	schol-astic
sophia	= <i>wisdom.</i>	philo-sophy	sophi-stry
sphaira	= <i>sphere.</i>	hemi-sphere	spher-icity
stasis	= <i>a placing.</i>	system	ec-stas-y
thesis	= <i>a placing.</i>	syn-thesis	anti-thesis
techne	= <i>art.</i>	techno-logy	poly-technic
theos	= <i>god.</i>	a-theist	theo-logy
therme	= <i>heat.</i>	therm-om'eter	therm-al
tomos	= <i>a cutting.</i>	ana-tomy	epi-t'ome

93. Greek Roots.

tecton	= <i>builder.</i>	archi-tect	arch'i-tect-ure
telos	= <i>end ; distance.</i>	tele-phone	tele-scope
thermos	= <i>hot.</i>	therm-ic	thermo-graph
tonos	= <i>tone.</i>	a-ton-ic	mono-tone
topos	= <i>a place.</i>	topo-graphy	u-top-ia
tropos	= <i>a turning.</i>	helio-trope	trop-ic
typos	= <i>an impress.</i>	typ-ical	typo-graphy
zoon	= <i>an animal.</i>	zoö-logy	zoö-phyte

94. Words of Greek Derivation.

Graphein = *to write.* Graphy = *writing.* Gramma = *writing.*

Require the root signification and the full definition.

au'tograph	ge og'raphy	ste nog'ra phy
bi og'ra phy	his to ri og'ra phy	or thog ra phy
au to bi og'ra phy	hy drog'ra phy	te leg ra phy
bib li og'ra phy	li thog ra phy	tel e graph ic
chi rog'ra phy	lex i cog ra pher	gram ma'ri an
cal lig ra phy	pho nog ra pher	par al lel o gram

ep i gram mat'ic	ty pog'ra phy	bi o graph'ic al
pho tog ra phy	ty po graph'ic	gram mat'ic al
pho to graph'ic	par'a graph ist	

95. Words of Greek Derivation.

Logos = *science, reason, a speech, a word.*

Require the root meaning and the full definition.

apol'o gy	a pol'o gize	a pol'o gist
eu'lo gy	eu'lo gize	eu'lo gist
ge ol'o gy	ge ol'o gize	ge ol'o gist
psy chol'o gy	psy chol'o gize	psy chol'o gist
phi lol'o gy	phi lol'o gist	phi lo log'ic al
phy si ol'o gy	phys i ol'o gist	phys i o log'ic al
min er al'o gy	min er al'o gist	min er a log'ic al
phre nol' o gy	phre nol'o gist	phre no log'ic al
et y mol'o gy	et y mol'o gist	et y mo log'ic al
or ni thol'o gy	or ni thol'o gist	or ni tho log'i cal
en to mol'o gy	en to mol'o gist	en to mo log'ic al
chro nol'o gy	chro nol'o gist	chro no log'ic al
ich thy ol'o gy	me te or ol'o gy	psy cho log'ic al
tech nol'o gy	pa thol'o gy	ge o log'ic al

96. Words of Greek Origin.

Many of these words have come into English through the Latin. Require either a synonym or a definition of each word. Let the pupils use the dictionary.

alms	chord	choir	fame
air	chrome	chart	gnome
arc	chyme	crypt	hymn
ache	chyle	cone	lobe
blame	chrism	cyst	lyre
balm	chair	clef	lymph
base	chasm	disc	nymph

myth	pyre	schist	theme
nerve	plague	sphere	throb
phase	rheum	sphinx	thyme
phrase	rhythm	spasm	tomb
phlegm	rhomb	style	tome
phlox	school	spleen	tone
prism	scene	schism	type
psalm	scheme	sylph	trope
palm	scope	sketch	zone

97. Words of Greek Origin.

ac'me	chro'mo	eth'nic	i'dol
arc tic	chlo rine	em blem	i dyl
as tral	cy cle	ep ode	i ris
ath lete	crys tal	fran tic	li chen
ar chives	com ma	fren zy	log ic
asth ma	cos mos	gas tric	mar tyr
ax is	des pot	graph ite	ma cron
ba sis	del ta	glu cose	mag ic
caus tic	di et	gym nast	meth od
col ic	dog ma	gy rate	mon ad
con ic	dra ma	ge ode	mu sic
cli mate	diph thong	ha lo	mim ic
cli max	ech o	hec tic	mor phine
cyn ic	ep ic	her mit	no mad
cha os	e poch	hy drant	o men
chron ic	e ther	hy dra	op ties

98. Words of Greek Origin.

oys'ter	pan'ic	pha rynx	phthis ic
ox ide	po et	pha lanx	phos phate
ol ive	pet al	phys ics	plas tic
o zone	pars ley	pleu ra	plan et
pig per	phan tom	pig my	pseu do

pæ'on	skep'tic	triph'thong	tro'chee
rhu barb	styp tic	ther mal	trag ic
sa tyr	stig ma	the ist	tra peze'
sar casm	ster num	the sis	zeal'ot
sched ule	stom ach	tho rax	com ic
si phon	sto ic	tro phy	co ma
syn od	soph ist	ty rant	crit ic
sym bol	tac tics	ty phoon	an gel
symp tom	top ic	ty phus	as ter
sys tem	trop ic	ty phoid	prob lem
syr inge	tri pod	tro che	bap tism

99. Words of Greek Origin.

ap'o thegm	a zo'ic	chol'e ra	cal'o mel
ar go naut	a or'ta	chrys a lis	ce phal ic
al pha bet	a sy'lum	cat a comb	di'a phragm
aph o rism	a pos'tle	cra ni um	di a dem
ax i om	æs thet ic	clin ic al	di a tom
ag o ny	æs thet ics	croc o dile	dy nas ty
an o dyne	au then tic	cyn o sure	di dac'tic
at mos phere	bot'a ny	co ma tose	dys pep tic
am nes ty	big a my	cos mic al	di lem ma
au to crat	bron chi a	crit i cism	dy nam ic
an eu rism	cat a plasm	cyn i cism	di plo ma
ac ro bat	cat a clysm	cyl in der	e clip'tic
as ter oid	cat e chism	chi mc'ra	ec cen tric
at ro phy	char ac ter	cha ot ic	ec stat ic
a cous'tics	chlo ro form	chro mat ic	ec lec'tic
a cros tic	chlo ro phyl	cos met ic	el lip'sis

100. Words of Greek Origin.

e pis'tle	eu re'ka	ep'i sode	ep'i logue
ex ot ic	em'pha sis	ep i gram	eth ic al
e nig ma	el e gy	ep i taph	ex o dus

ex'o gen	ho' mo nym	i o'ta	le the'an
en do gen	ho ro scope	id'i ot	ma'ni a
eu phe mism	hy gi ene	id i om	ma ni ac
gan gli on	hy dro gen	i o dine	mas to don
gen e sis	hem i sphere	i ron y	mel o dy
glyc er ine	hec to gram	kil o gram	me te or
gy ro scope	her e tic	lab y rinth	met a phor
hal cy on	hex a gon	log a rithm	mech a nism
her o ism	hyp o crite	lex i con	myr i ad
her o ine	hys ter'ics	lit ur gy	mys te ry
hem or rhage	hy draul ics	lic o rice	mon o lith
hec a tomb	hyp not ic	lym phat ic	mon o dy
her ni a	i de'a	ly ce'um	mi cro scope

101. Words of Greek Origin.

ma chin'ist	par'al lax	pho'to sphere	pseu'do nym
mo sa ic	par al lel	phar ma cy	pa py'rus
mu se um	par a site	pro to type	pho net ics
mi as ma	par a gon	pro to plasm	pneu mat ics
mne mon ics	par o dy	pros o dy	pe dan tic
ne cro sis	par ox ysm	pros e lyte	pro phet ic
ne pen the	par a dox	pyth i an	py ri'tes
no mad ic	pan cre as	proph e sy	rhap'so dy
ne'o phyte	pan the ism	pleu ri sy	rhet o ric
oph i cleide	pan to mime	plat y pus	rheu ma tism
or ches tra	pan o ply	pleth o ric	sel e nite
ox y gen	par a ble	ple o nasm	sem i tone
ob e lisk	pel i can	pol y glot	scor pi on
os tra cize	pen ta gon	pol y gon	skel e ton
or tho dox	pet ri fy	por phy ry	spher i cal
par a digm	phar i see	pyr a mid	soph is try

102. Words of Greek Origin.

syn'o nym	syn co pe	sym'pho ny	syn a gogue
syn the sis	sym me try	sym pa thy	syc a more

syc'o phant	stra bis'mus	tyra'pa num	anon'y mous
syl la ble	tal'is man	trop i cal	a nal y sis
syl la bus	tet a nus	typ i cal	a poc ry phal
syl lo gism	tel e scope	trog lo dyte	a pos tro phe
sy nop'sis	tel e phone	the sau'rus	a pos ta sy
sy rin ga	tech ni cal	tra'che a	a rith me tic
scle rot ic	the ory	tri chi'na	as phyx i a
sphe roid al	trag e dy	zo'o phyte	au tom a ton
spas mod ic	trag a canth	zy mot'ic	a ris to crat
sar cas tic	tril o bite	a nath'e ma	a nach ro nism

103. Words of Greek Origin.

antag'onism	diag'onal	empir'ical
allop'athy	diær'esis	epit'ome
anom'aly	dissyl'lable	ephem'eral
ae'rial	diphthe'ria	ethe'real
acad'emy	demo'niac	eulo'gium
antith'esis	diarrhœ'a	elec'trotype
antip'odes	diapa'son	eupho'nious
antisept'ic	diaton'ic	enthu'siasm
amauro'sis	epidem'ic	gramma'rian
cat'alepsy	epiglot'tis	geom'etry
crite'rion	esoph'a gus	gymna'sium
catas'trophe	empyre'an	hexam'eter
chame'leon	ep'ilepsy	he'lioscope
chalyb'eate	epicy'cle	hec'tometer
cat'egory	econ'omy	hypot'enuse
calisthen'ics	ellip'tical	hip'podrome

104. Words of Greek Origin.

hypoc'risy	hyper'bole	isother'mal
hyste'ria	hyper'trophy	kalei'doscope
hypoth'esis	isos'celes	monop'oly
hilar'ity	iron'ical	monog'amy

misan'thropy	ol'igarchy	phlebot'omy
melo'deon	olean'der	phenom'enon
morphol'ogy	paren'thesis	pyrom'eter
meton'ymy	parhe'lion	paregor'ic
mathemat'ics	paral'ysis	protozo'a
metamor'phic	periph'ery	polyg'amy
metaphys'ics	perim'eter	panegyr'ic
mon'otheism	parab'ola	pneumo'nia
nec'romancy	periph'ra'sis	polytech'nic
necrol'ogy	petro'leum	stalac'tite
neural'gia	philos'ophy	therapeu'tics
ophthal'mia	philan'thropy	theod'olite

105. Words of Greek Origin.

analyt'ical	hieroglyph'ics	parapherna'lia
apoth'eosis	homœop'athy	paleontol'ogy
baromet'rical	homoge'neous	pandemo'nium
cyclope'dia	heteroge'neous	physiog'nomy
electric'ity	idiosyn'crasy	spermace'ti
eleusin'ian	icon'oclast	stereoscop'ic
erysip'elas	kleptoma'nia	ste'reotype
eleemos'yinary	meteor'olite	sciat'ica
epigrammat'ic	monochromat'ic	synec'doche
ecclesias'tical	monoma'niac	tautol'ogy
hydroceph'alus	metaphysi'cian	typog'raphy
hypercrit'ical	metempsycho'sis	trigonom'etry
hypocrit'ical	phantasmago'ria	theolog'ical
hypocho'n'dria	perihe'lion	tyran'nical
hippopot'amus	pharmacopœ'ia	teleg'raphy
hyperbore'an	polysyl'lable	anthropoph'agi

106. Interesting Derivations.

Bankrupt. Money-lenders in Italy used to sit on a *banco*, or bench, in the market-place, and when one of them was

unable to continue business, his *bench* was broken up, and he was called a *bancrotto*, or bankrupt.

Buckwheat. A corruption of *boc-wheat*, i. e., beech-wheat; so-called because the kernel is triangular like a beech-nut.

Canard [*canard*, F. = a duck]. A French writer, in order to test the gullibility of the public, set afloat in the newspapers a story that one duck ate up nineteen other ducks, feathers and all. Hence an improbable story is called a *canard*.

Desultory. Roman circus-riders that rode two horses, leaping from one to the other, were called *desulto' res*; hence *desultor* came in Latin to mean one who was inconstant, or going from one thing to another.

Good-by. A contraction of *God be with you*.

Grass-widow. A grace widow, a widow by courtesy; that is, one temporarily separated from her husband.

Gooseberry. A corruption of *kraus*, or *gorse-berry*. *Gorse* means *rough, prickly, hairy*.

Saunter [F., *sainte terre*, holy land]. From idle persons that roamed about the country, begging alms under the pretence of going on a pilgrimage a la *sainte terre*, i. e., Palestine, or the Holy Land.

Stalwart [*stael-weorth*] means worth stealing. A *stalwort* yeoman was one worth stealing, or taking captive in warfare.

Supercilious. Having an elevated eyebrow; that is, raised in contempt, or scorn. Shakespeare speaks of "woeful ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow;" woeful, because she is *supercilious*.

Lady [A. S., *hlæf-dige*, loaf-server]. One who serves bread to the family.

Jerusalem Artichoke. A corruption of the Italian word *girasole*, sunflower; called the *girasole* artichoke because its flower turns to the sun.

107. Curiosities of Derivation.

coil	= <i>con + ligare</i>	= to bind together.
count	= <i>con + putare</i>	= to reckon together.
curfew	= <i>couvre-feu</i>	= to cover the fire.
dandelion	= <i>dent-de-lion</i>	= tooth of a lion.
debonair	= <i>de bon aire</i>	= of fine air or mien.
kerchief	= <i>couvre-chef</i>	= to cover the head.
legerdemain	= <i>leger de main</i>	= light of hand.
madame	= <i>mea domina</i>	= my mistress.
rally	= <i>re + ad + ligare</i>	= to bind together again.
verdict	= <i>vere dictum</i>	= truly said.
verjuice	= <i>vert jus</i>	= green juice.
verdigris	= <i>viride æris</i>	= green of brass.
vinegar	= <i>vinum acer</i>	= sour wine.

108. Hybrids.

NOTE.—As a general rule Teutonic suffixes and prefixes are joined to Teutonic root-words; Romanic to Romanic roots, etc.; but there are some exceptions. Words formed by a combination of Old English and Romanic elements are termed hybrids. The following are given as a few illustrations:

I. English Words with Romanic Suffixes.

-ance	hindr-ance	further-ance	forbear-ance
-age	bond-age	tonn-age	wharf-age
-ment	ship-ment	lodg-ment	wonder-ment
-let	stream-let	brook-let	ham-let
-ess	godd-ess	shepherd-ess	songstr-ess
-able	eat-able	laugh-able	read-able

II. Romanic Words with English Suffixes.

-ful	fruit-ful	peace-ful	grace-ful
-ish	slav-ish	Rom-ish	brut-ish

-less	merci-less	passion-less	grace-less
-ly	intimate-ly	savage-ly	final-ly
-ness	faction-ness	savage-ness	useful-ness
-ship	court-ship	apprentice-ship	

III. Romanic Words with English Prefixes.

un-	un-fortunate	un-equal	un-aided
over-	over-rate	over-taxed	over-power
be-	be-siege	be-powder	be-tray
under-	under-value	under-estimate	under-prize

IV. English Words with Romanic Prefixes.

dis-	dis-like	dis-masted	dis-heart-en
re-	re-light	re-build	re-told

109. Double Forms of Words from the Same Root.

Explain the difference in signification.

balsam	<i>balm</i>	kill	<i>quell</i>
captive	<i>caitiff</i>	legal	<i>loyal</i>
cadence	<i>chance</i>	market	<i>mart</i>
cattle	<i>chattel</i>	milk	<i>milch</i>
estate	<i>state</i>	mint	<i>money</i>
esquire	<i>squire</i>	metal	<i>mettle</i>
especial	<i>special</i>	person	<i>parson</i>
engine	<i>gin</i>	penitence	<i>penance</i>
fantasy	<i>fancy</i>	quiet	<i>coy</i>
fact	<i>feat</i>	secure	<i>sure</i>
fragile	<i>frail</i>	scatter	<i>shatter</i>
fidelity	<i>fealty</i>	school	<i>shoal</i>
flower	<i>flour</i>	wagon	<i>wain</i>
genteel	<i>gentle</i>	ward	<i>guard</i>
history	<i>story</i>	wise	<i>guise</i>

III. Dictation Exercise.

I. Spelling, Capitals, and Punctuation.

The imperial astronomers of Chaldea went up almost to the stars in their observatories; but it was a Greek who first foretold an eclipse, and measured the year. The nations of the East invented the alphabet; but not a line has reached us of profane literature, in any of their languages—and it is owing to the embalming power of Grecian genius, that the invention itself has been transmitted to the world. The Egyptian architects could erect structures, which, after three thousand five hundred years, are still standing in their uncouth, original majesty; but it was only on the barren soil of Attica, that the beautiful columns of the Parthenon and the Theseum could rest, which are standing also. With the decline of liberty in Greece, began the decline of all her letters, and all her arts, though her tumultuous democracies were succeeded by liberal and accomplished princes.—*Edward Everett.*

II. Etymology.

1. Count the words in this paragraph.
2. Italicize the words of Latin or Greek derivation.
3. Find the per cent of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon derivation.

III. Dictation Exercise.

I. Spelling, Punctuation, and Capitals.

In all its history it has been beneficent. It has trodden down no man's liberty, it has crushed no State. Its daily respiration is liberty and patriotism. Its youthful veins are full of enterprise, courage, and honorable love of glory and renown. Large before, the country has now, by recent events, become vastly larger. This Republic now extends, with a vast breadth, across the whole continent. The two great seas of the world wash the one and the other shore. We realize on a mighty scale the beautiful description of the ornamental edging of the bucklers of Achilles—

“Now the broad shield complete, the artist crowned
With his last hand, and poured the ocean round,
In living silver seemed the waves to roll,
And beat the buckler's verge and bound the whole.”

—*Daniel Webster.*

II. Etymology.

- Find the per cent of classical words.

112. Dictation Exercise.

Treat as in 111 and 112.

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shriveled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

113. Dictation Exercise.

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse, wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal as of the sceptre of this planet. Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee, hardly-entreated brother!—*Thomas Carlyle.*

114. Dictation Exercise.

Had the Plantagenets, as at one time seemed likely, succeeded in uniting all France under their government, it is probable that England would never have had an independent existence. The noble language of Milton and Burke would have remained a rustic dialect without a literature, a fixed grammar, or a fixed orthography, and would have been contemptuously abandoned to the use of boors. No man of English extraction would have risen to eminence, except by becoming, in speech and habits, a Frenchman.—*Macaulay.*

PART IV.

SYNONYMS.



NOTE.—*Synonyms* are words that agree in their general meaning, but differ in their special application ; hence, a careful study of their shades of signification is required in order to secure accuracy and elegance in their use. In the study of the following elementary lessons, pupils should be trained to make use of the Unabridged Dictionary.

I. Adjectives.

ancient	Is opposed to <i>modern</i> ; as, ancient ruins and castles.
old	Is opposed to <i>new</i> and <i>young</i> ; as, old things and men.
antique	Relates to ancient style of art.
antiquated	To what is old, and out of date or fashion.
contagious	Means spread by actual <i>contact</i> .
infectious	Communicated in <i>any</i> manner.
corporal	Pertaining to the body <i>externally</i> ; as, corporal punishment.
corporeal	Relating to <i>internal</i> structure ; as, corporeal substance.
enormous	Out of <i>rule</i> ; as, enormous expense.
immense	Out of <i>measure</i> ; as, immense expanse.
everlasting	Means having no <i>end</i> .
eternal	Having neither <i>beginning</i> nor <i>end</i> .

general	Includes <i>nearly</i> all.
universal	Includes <i>entirely</i> all.
great	Implies extent ; as, great barns, fields, lakes, etc.
grand	Includes the idea of greatness and superiority.
sublime	Expresses the highest degree of grandeur.
human	Pertaining to man ; it denotes what we <i>are</i> .
humane	Kind ; it denotes what we <i>ought to be</i> .

2. Synonymous Adjectives.

handsome	Applies to what is striking, grand, or noble ; as, handsome men, horses, etc.
pretty	To what is small, delicate, or fine ; as, pretty girls, flowers, etc.
beautiful	Is a higher term than either pretty or handsome, and has a wider application ; as, beautiful landscapes, women, etc.
impracticable	From the <i>circumstances</i> of the case.
impossible	From the <i>nature</i> of things.
inevitable	From the nature of things.
unavoidable	From circumstances.
indolent	Averse to action of any kind.
lazy	Averse to <i>work</i> , labor, or useful employment.
ignorant	Lacking knowledge or information.
illiterate	Lacking education, or the ability to read and write.
high	Is opposed to <i>low</i> ; as, high hills, houses, etc.
lofty	Includes the idea of grandeur as well as height.
noted	Well known for <i>good</i> qualities.
notorious	Well known for <i>bad</i> qualities.

primary	First in order of place or rank ; as, primary schools, readers, etc.
primeval	First in order of age ; as, " This is the forest primeval."
primitive	First in order of time ; as, primitive customs.

3. Nouns.

Require pupils to illustrate the proper use of each word by constructing sentences.

abstinence	Is the act of refraining from using at all.
temperance	Consists in the moderate enjoyment of things.
artist	One skilled in the fine arts, such as painting, music, etc.
artisan	One skilled in the mechanical trades.
burial	Is the act of putting into the ground.
interment	Is the act of burying with ceremony.
courage	Is the quality that enables us to meet danger bravely.
fortitude	Enables us to bear pain or suffering.
customs	Are the established practices of a people or society.
manners	Relate to the behavior of individuals toward others.
conduct	Relates to actions in general in all places.
behavior	Includes particular actions on special occasions.
character	Lies in the qualities of a person.
reputation	Consists in what is said of a person.
competition	Is a struggle for superiority over others.
emulation	Is an effort to imitate and equal.

doubt	Arises from want of evidence.
suspense	Arises from want of certainty.
humor	Consists in an <i>amusing</i> arrangement of ideas.
wit	In a brilliant and unexpected combination.
humor	Is genial, and laughs <i>with</i> people.
wit	Is cutting, and laughs <i>at</i> people.
haughtiness	Springs from self-esteem.
disdain	Springs from a low opinion of others.

4. Synonymous Nouns.

instant	An instant is the shortest conceivable point of time.
moment	A moment is a little longer than an instant.
informant	An informant is one who tells anything.
informer	An informer is one who tells from interested motives.
inability	Means lack of power from the nature of things.
disability	Arises from circumstances, and may be temporary.
impediments	Hinder progress, and must be removed.
obstacles	Stand in the way, and must be surmounted.
knowledge	Is a general term for whatever is known.
science	Signifies systematized or classified knowledge.
killing	Is the mere act of taking life.
murder	Is the malicious killing of a human being.
maxims	Are evident truths in morals.
axioms	Are evident truths in science.
neglect	Is the <i>act</i> of leaving something undone.
negligence	Is the <i>habit</i> of leaving things undone.
name	Is a general term applied to anything.
appellation	Is a descriptive name expressing some quality.

news	May be expected or not, important or unimportant.
tidings	Is applied only to expected, important, or personal news.
pretences	Are made to conceal the real purposes.
pretexts	Are given to conceal actions.
persuasion	Is the act of affecting the feelings or will.
conviction	Is the act of influencing the reason and judgment.
plenty	Includes all that is needful.
abundance	Expresses the idea of more than is needed.
pride	Is based on a high opinion of ourselves.
vanity	On a desire for the good opinion of others.
truth	Concerns what is said.
veracity	Concerns the person who says it.

5. Verbs.

assent'	We <i>assent'</i> by an act of the understanding, to the views or opinions of others.
consent'	We <i>consent'</i> by an act of the will or the feelings.
ask	Is Teutonic, general, and colloquial.
inquire	Is Romanic and <i>specific</i> .
build	Is a general term of Teutonic origin.
construct	Of Romanic origin, means to build with care or skill ; as, we <i>build</i> anything ; we construct complicated machines.
discover	To make known existing things unknown before ; as, <i>discover</i> new lands.
invent	To find out by making new combinations of things ; as, <i>invent</i> printing, gunpowder, etc.

educate	To develop all the faculties of body or mind.
instruct	To give information or directions.
equivocate	To convey a double meaning.
prevaricate	To evade the question at issue by false statements.
forbid	To merely tell a person <i>not to do</i> .
prohibit	To forbid in a formal or judicial manner.
do	Is Teutonic and general ; we <i>do anything</i> .
perform	Is Romanic, and means <i>to do thoroughly</i> , or to do some particular thing or task.
should	Implies the obligation of custom.
ought	Implies duty ; it is <i>stronger</i> than should.

6. Verbs in Sentences.

accent'	Syllables ; <i>emphasize</i> words.
cry	From pain ; <i>weep</i> from grief.
differ	We <i>differ</i> in opinion ; <i>dispute</i> about differences ; <i>quarrel</i> after disputing, and <i>fight</i> to settle quarrels.
excuse	We <i>excuse</i> mistakes ; <i>forgive</i> injuries.
exonerate	We <i>exonerate</i> others from blame ; <i>exculpate</i> ourselves.
esteem	We <i>esteem</i> for merit ; <i>respect</i> for character ; <i>honor</i> for superiority ; <i>reverence</i> for holiness.
enlarge	We <i>enlarge</i> by adding to extent of surface ; <i>increase</i> number, bulk, or quantity.
have	We <i>have</i> what we <i>hold</i> ; <i>possess</i> what we <i>own</i> and <i>have</i> .
see	We <i>see</i> by merely opening the eyes ; <i>observe</i> by looking at closely.



7. Active and Passive Synonyms.

antipathy	Is a <i>feeling</i> against.
aversion	Is an active feeling against, expressed by turning away from.
approbation	A <i>state</i> of feeling awakened in the mind.
approval	The <i>act</i> of commending.
belief	Is a <i>passive</i> acceptance of facts or truth.
faith	Is <i>active</i> , and expresses strong belief.
culture	Relates to <i>condition</i> as the results of improvement.
cultivation	Relates to the <i>act</i> of improving.
civility	Is <i>passive</i> courtesy required by custom.
politeness	Is the result of an <i>active</i> desire to please.
capacity	Relates to the power of receiving and holding.
ability	Signifies inherent power to <i>do</i> .
ease	Relates more to the <i>condition</i> of the <i>doer</i> .
facility	To the readiness with which the <i>actor does</i> anything.
fertile	Implies a condition capable of producing ; as, a fertile soil.
fruitful	Signifies actually producing ; as, fruitful fields, gardens, etc.
honorable	Worthy to be honored ; as, honorable services.
honored	Actually receiving honor ; as, honored heroes.
malignant	Having malice ; as, a malignant disposition.
malicious	Actually exerting malice ; as, malicious deeds.
peaceful	In a passive state of peace.
peaceable	<i>Desiring</i> peace ; as peaceable tribes.

8. Active and Passive Synonyms.

rational	Means having the quality of reason ; as, Man is a rational being.
reasonable	Signifies actually exercising reason ; as, The teacher made a reasonable request.
strength	Implies the possession of power.
force	Is power positively exerted.
fortitude	Is the passive power of enduring.
bravery	Is the active power of meeting danger.
posture	Signifies a passive position.
attitude	A studied position for effect.
unbelief	Is a negative state of mind ; a mere failure to admit the truth of any proposition.
disbelief	Is a positive rejection of anything after considering proofs.

9. Synonyms of Degree.

appears	Is applied more to the senses ; as, The sun appears through the clouds.
seems	More to the mind ; as, The story seems to be true.
companions	Are persons occasionally in our company.
associates	Are our habitual companions.
charge	Means the direct care of anything.
management	Is the direction of important business affairs.
allow	By tacit consent what is not objected to.
permit	By formal consent what is asked for.
alter	Anything by making it different.
change	By putting something else in its place.
confuse	Means to bewilder the mind.
confound	To stupefy the faculties.

definite	Leaves nothing to be explained ; as, definite instructions.
positive	Leaves no room for doubt ; as, positive commands.
remember	By a spontaneous action of the mind.
recollect	By a specific effort of the mind.
glaring	Relates to the thing ; as, a glaring lie.
bare-faced	Relates to the person ; as, a bare-faced liar.
untruth	Merely a statement that is not true.
falsehood	An intentional untruth, harmless or otherwise.
lie	A deliberate falsehood for the purpose of deceiving.
face	Natural features ; as, the human face divine.
countenance	The expression of the face ; as, the light of your countenance.

10. Synonyms of Degree.

evident	Means clear or plain ; as, His guilt was evident.
obvious	Is unmistakably evident ; as, His confusion was obvious.
excite	Means to stir up the feelings ; as, The news excited the people.
incite	To urge on to action ; as, The leaders incited the mob to open violence.
forsaken	Means left by others.
forlorn	Utterly forsaken.
defective	Lacking in some respect.
faulty	Having something actually wrong.
inhuman	Cruel from lack of feeling.
barbarous	Actually delighting in cruelty.

reports	Things said generally.
rumors	Flying reports.
idle	Means doing nothing at some particular time.
indolent	Naturally averse to any kind of effort.
miserable	Relates to the state of mind or feelings.
wretched	To condition as regards external circumstances.
pleasure	Is a short state of enjoyment dependent mainly on the senses.
happiness	Is continued pleasure dependent upon the disposition.
should	Implies obligation.
ought	Very strong obligation.
trifling	Of little importance.
trivial	Of less importance.
repartee	Means a witty reply.
retort	A sharp or cutting reply.
loquacious	Very talkative.
garrulous	foolishly loquacious.
absurd	Means without reason.
ridiculous	Both absurd and laughable.

Require each pupil to add 20 pairs of words to the preceding.

II. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

argue	To adduce reasons for or against.
debate	To interchange arguments in a formal manner.
attack	To attack is to begin an onset.
assail	To make a sudden and violent attack.
assault	To leap upon ; to assail vehemently.

attempt	An attempt is a specific trial to do.
endeavor	An endeavor is a continued attempt.
effort	An effort is a <i>sudden</i> trial.
exertion	Is a trial of full strength.
ask	Is a Teutonic generic term.
request	To request is to ask politely for some particular thing.
beg	Is used interchangeably with both ask and request.
accordingly	Marks a <i>natural</i> connection.
consequently	Marks a <i>logical</i> connection.
account	Is a general description taken as a whole.
narrative	Is a detailed description of a connected train of events.
accuse	To accuse is to make a formal charge against.
arraign	To accuse before a tribunal of justice.
anticipate	Both words convey the idea of looking beforehand ; but <i>expect</i> is the stronger term.
expect	
apprehension	Moderate sense of danger.
alarm	Strong sense of immediate danger.
acute	Capable of piercing facts as with the point of a needle.
subtile	Capable of spinning out a fine thread of intricate thought.

12. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

adhesion	Is used in reference to material substances.
adherence	To principles of belief.
beside	Is used only and always as a preposition.
besides	Is an adverb, signifying "in addition to," moreover, beyond.

bound	We are bound by duty or contract.
obliged	We are obliged to do things by necessity.
besides	Introduces an additional reason.
moreover	Introduces a supplemental or superfluous one.
compel	To force by direct means.
coerce	To force by indirect or by legal means.
cessation	Is either a temporary or a final stop.
pause	Is a temporary stop.
rest	Is a stop for relief.
intermission	Is a stop at intervals.
mortification	Is pain from wounded pride.
chagrin	Is keen mortification.
conceal	Is merely not to make known.
secrete	Is to hide with extreme care.
current	Carries only the single idea of running.
stream	Conveys the idea of onward flow caused by uniform force.
candid	Free from reserve or prejudice ; candid remarks.
frank	Speaking without restraint ; frank manners.
sincere	Speaking without untruth.

13. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

continual	Having no interruption in time.
continuous	Having no interruption in space.
constant	Admitting of no change.
perpetual	Having no end.
compare	Things that are somewhat alike.
contrast	Things that are strikingly unlike.
disdain	Is indignant contempt.
scorn	Is extreme disdain.

decided	Settled beyond doubt ; applied to both persons and things.
decisive	Is applied to things only ; conclusive ; ending the matter.
design	A design is a specific aim.
intention	Relates to the general state of mind or feelings.
purpose	A settled choice or determination.
disposition	Is a constitutional state of mind.
temper	Is a variable state of mind as regards the feelings and passions.
deist	A deist believes in God but not in revelation.
atheist	An atheist disbelieves in both God and revelation.
delightful	Relates to a state of <i>mind</i> .
delicious	Relates to the state of the <i>senses</i> in matters of taste, touch, and smell.
entreat	To ask earnestly.
beseech	To entreat strongly.
implore	To beseech with fervor.
supplicate	To implore of superiors.
enmity	A hostile state of feeling.
rancor	Intense, deep-seated, personal hatred.

14. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

evident	From being clearly proved.
obvious	Needing no proof.
expect	What is likely to happen.
hope for	What we <i>desire</i> to happen.
equivocal	Having a double meaning.
ambiguous	Apparently having two meanings.

fallacy	Is professed reasoning evidently false.
sophistry	Is false reasoning skillfully concealed.
fervor	Is a <i>boiling</i> heat ; fervid declamation.
ardor	Is a <i>burning</i> heat ; ardent friendship.
genius	The power to create ideas.
talent	The power to use ideas.
grace	May be a gift of nature.
elegance	Is the result of cultivation.
hinder	What is unfinished or uncompleted.
prevent	What is not begun.
incapable	From absolute want of natural power.
incompetent	From a temporary lack of power.
impending	Something hanging over us.
imminent	Something ready to fall on the instant.
impudence	Is unblushing impertinence.
effrontery	Is brazen-faced impudence in public.

15. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

lifeless	Is applied to bodies capable of life.
inanimate	To things not capable of life.
dead	Is a general term applied to things both capable and incapable of life.
murder	The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.
manslaughter	The unlawful killing of a human being without premeditation.
homicide	The unlawful killing of a human being, generally applied to killing in self-defence or by accident.
motion	Denotes the <i>act</i> of moving.
movement	The <i>manner</i> of moving.

meaning	Is a Teutonic word of general application. We speak of the <i>meaning</i> of words or sentences.
signification	The act of making known, is a Romanic word of limited application ; as, The signification of a word.
observance	Is the act of keeping ; as, The observance of Sunday.
observation	Is the act of considering attentively, or some remark made about the result of considering.
pupil scholar	In connection with school, these words are interchangeable. In strict signification, <i>pupil</i> carries the idea of more direct supervision.
picture painting	Is a general term for any kind of drawing. Is a representation by means of colors.

16. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

pique	A slight resentment.
spite	A settled resentment.
grudge	A long-settled ill-feeling.
rancor	Deep seated hatred.
rage	Is vehement and excessive anger.
fury	Is excessive rage.
robust	Having the constitutional ability to bear labor or fatigue.
strong	Having power to act.
repeat	Is to utter or express a second time.
reiterate	Is to repeat many times.
spectator	A looker-on.
observer	One who looks on attentively.

sentimental	Implies an excess of the sensibilities.
romantic	An excess of wild imagination.
sulky	Having temporary fits of occasional ill-humor.
sullen	Having an innate disposition to habitual sulkiness.
terror	Is excessive fright or fear.
consternation	Is excessive and bewildering terror.
terse	Concise and elegant.
laconic	In the fewest possible words, with implied incivility.
concise	Having only the words necessary.
usefulness	Teutonic word, applied to concrete and common things.
utility	Romanic, and used in a more general and abstract sense.

17. Defining by Means of a Generic Term.

Generic Term—"Building."

building	Anything built or constructed, as house, barn, etc.
structure	A large and imposing building.
edifice	A large and elegant building.
pile	A large building or a mass of buildings.
house	A building for shelter, especially of man.
mansion	A large, fine, and costly house.
palace	A magnificent building for the residence of kings or nobles.
church	A building for religious worship by Christians.
temple	A magnificent building for religious worship.
cathedral	A building for religious worship, the largest in the diocese, containing the chair of the bishop.

synagogue	A Jewish house of worship.
mosque	A Mohammedan house of worship.
pagoda	A pagan house of worship.
hotel	A large building for the entertainment of travelers.
villa	A fine country house.
cottage	A small house.
cabin	A small, mean house.
hut	A small, rude building for shelter.
barn	A building for the shelter of cattle, or the storing of farm products.
stable	A building for the shelter of horses.
castle	A strongly-built or fortified building.
barracks	Buildings for the shelter of soldiers.
kennel	A house for dogs.

18. Dictionary Exercise.

In a similar manner define the following groups of words:

I. Room.

chamber	court	boudoir	attic
parlor	hall	dormitory	garret
kitchen	saloon	nursery	basement
apartment	state-room	study	cellar
office	closet	studio	pantry

II. Vessel.

ship	corvette	boat	steamer	coaster
barque	cutter	launch	steamboat	frigate
brig	smack	wherry	steamship	man-of-war
sloop	yawl	scull	packet	ironclad
schooner	skiff	canoe	whaler	monitor
junk	barge	gondola	collier	ram

19. Dictionary Exercise.

Under the following generic terms group from 2 to 10 words having a somewhat similar meaning.

axiom	clear	give	law	speak
advice	draw	go	motion	secret
answer	danger	God	mind	send
apparel	destroy	heart	order	see
bind	equal	hard	power	take
belief	fall	help	prove	teach
break	force	kill	play	work
conduct	famous	leave	skill	worship

20. Discrimination of Synonyms.

[Model Exercise.]

1. **Act**, a single action ; **Deed**, a voluntary act. Difference of *general* and *particular* ; as, This act of charity was only one of his many good deeds.

2. **Force**, *active* power ; **Energy**, *inherent* power. Difference between *external* and *internal* ; as, He controlled his associates by his strong force of character and his energy of action.

3. **Exertion** is general and continued ; **Effort** is specific. Difference between *general* and *particular* ; as, He failed after all his exertions, though he made a final effort of great power.

4. **Work**, active, useful exertion ; **Labor**, continuous work. Difference between *occasional* and *habitual* ; as, *Labor* was distasteful to him, though he sometimes did short jobs of *work*.

5. **Task**, set work ; **Toil**, excessive labor ; as, Our daily *tasks* at school seemed light when compared with our *toil* on the farm.

6. **Employment**, specific work ; **Occupation**, regular work. This man had no *occupation*, but he sometimes found *employment* in doing odd jobs and chores for his neighbors.

7. **Business**, general occupation ; **Pursuit**, specific occupation.

8. **Industry**, habitual labor ; **Diligence**, earnest and sustained labor, mental rather than manual.

21. Discrimination of Synonyms.

NOTE.—In the following pairs of words, the first word is of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon origin, the second of Romanic derivation. In general, the words of classical derivation are used in the more formal or more elevated styles of expression ; those of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon origin, in the more familiar forms of speech. Scientific names and law-terms are generally of classical derivation.

daily Both words relate to day, but the first is collo-
diurnal quial and general ; the other scientific and exact ; as, A *daily* paper, but the *diurnal* rotation of the earth.

fatherly Difference as above. We speak of *fatherly* care,
paternal but of the *paternal* mansion or name.

warm Both words have the general idea of moderate
tepid heat, but *tepid* expresses less than *warm* and is more definite.

bequeath We may *bequeath* anything in an informal man-
devise ner. We *devise* only property, and by written legal forms.

gather Both words contain the idea of bringing together,
collect but *collect* expresses more than *gather* ; as, We *gather* flowers or fruit ; we *collect* rare shells, books, or paintings.

- begin** is the generic term ; we begin *anything*.
commence is applied more formally ; we *commence* important undertakings.
knee-pan is Anglo-Saxon, used colloquially.
patella is Latin, used as an exact term in anatomy.

22. Synonyms—Teutonic with Romanic.

Point out the difference in the application.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
answer	<i>reply.</i>	crazy	<i>insane</i>
blessing	<i>benediction</i>	climb	<i>ascend</i>
brotherly	<i>fraternal</i>	clothes	<i>garments</i>
boyish	<i>puerile</i>	darken	<i>obscure</i>
bondage	<i>servitude</i>	die	<i>expire</i>
buy	<i>purchase</i>	daring	<i>audacious</i>
business	<i>occupation</i>	dread	<i>terror</i>
building	<i>edifice</i>	do	<i>perform</i>
backbone	<i>vertebra</i>	earthly	<i>terrestrial</i>
beginning	<i>commencement</i>	eatable	<i>edible</i>
behold	<i>view</i>	eastern	<i>oriental</i>
build	<i>construct</i>	enough	<i>sufficient</i>
brittle	<i>fragile</i>	elder	<i>senior</i>
behead	<i>decapitate</i>	egg-shaped	<i>ovate</i>
cat-like	<i>feline</i>	end	<i>termination</i>
dried	<i>desiccated</i>	guess	<i>conjecture</i>

23. Synonyms.

eat	<i>devour</i>	freeze	<i>congeal</i>
friendly	<i>amicable</i>	farming	<i>agriculture</i>
fullness	<i>plenitude</i>	freedom	<i>liberty</i>
food	<i>victuals</i>	father	<i>papa</i>
fodder	<i>provender</i>	forswear	<i>perjure</i>
forsake	<i>abandon</i>	fleshiness	<i>corpulence</i>
frighten	<i>intimidate</i>	fat	<i>obese</i>

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
friend	<i>associate</i>	have	<i>possess</i>
folks	<i>people</i>	hurt	<i>injure</i>
guest	<i>visitor</i>	heathen	<i>pagan</i>
gift	<i>present</i>	hatred	<i>enmity</i>
grave	<i>sepulchre</i>	hinder	<i>delay</i>
guilty	<i>criminal</i>	heedless	<i>careless</i>
ghost	<i>apparition</i>	house	<i>mansion</i>
get	<i>acquire</i>	happen	<i>occur</i>
ham	<i>bacon</i>	hard	<i>difficult</i>

24. Synonyms.

heavenly	<i>celestial</i>	motherly	<i>maternal</i>
hearer	<i>auditor</i>	mother	<i>mamma</i>
heartly	<i>cordial</i>	mighty	<i>powerful</i>
idle	<i>indolent</i>	meaning	<i>signification</i>
inborn	<i>innate</i>	nose-gay	<i>bouquet</i>
keeping	<i>custody</i>	overcome	<i>conquer</i>
kingly	<i>regal</i>	overflow	<i>inundation</i>
kindred	<i>relatives</i>	overbearing	<i>domineering</i>
knowledge	<i>science</i>	outside	<i>exterior</i>
kind	<i>species</i>	outward	<i>external</i>
knee-pan	<i>patella</i>	overseer	<i>supervisor</i>
loving	<i>affectionate</i>	ownership	<i>possession</i>
living	<i>existing</i>	outdo	<i>surpass</i>
last	<i>final</i>	pick	<i>select</i>
likeness	<i>image</i>	put	<i>place</i>
lucky	<i>fortunate</i>	priestly	<i>sacerdotal</i>

25. Synonyms.

right	<i>equitable</i>	shame	<i>disgrace</i>
see	<i>perceive</i>	soul	<i>spirit</i>
stay	<i>remain</i>	shorten	<i>abbreviate</i>

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
shock	<i>concussion</i>	toughness	<i>tenacity</i>
strengthen	<i>invigorate</i>	tasteless	<i>insipid</i>
shun	<i>avoid</i>	teachable	<i>docile</i>
scatter	<i>disperse</i>	threat	<i>menace</i>
sweat	<i>perspiration</i>	talk	<i>conversation</i>
smell	<i>odor</i>	therefore	<i>consequently</i>
slaughter	<i>carnage</i>	unwise	<i>injudicious</i>
sugary	<i>saccharine</i>	uprightness	<i>rectitude</i>
quicken	<i>accelerate</i>	weight	<i>gravity</i>
timely	<i>seasonable</i>	want	<i>necessity</i>
true	<i>veracious</i>	watery	<i>aqueous</i>

26. Synonyms.

weak	<i>impotent</i>	wedlock	<i>matrimony</i>
woman	<i>female</i>	wooer	<i>suitor</i>
womanly	<i>feminine</i>	wages	<i>salary</i>
womanish	<i>effeminate</i>	watchful	<i>vigilant</i>
wealth	<i>riches</i>	welfare	<i>prosperity</i>
work	<i>labor</i>	witness	<i>deponent</i>
workman	<i>laborer</i>	whim	<i>caprice</i>
workhouse	<i>alms-house</i>	wickedness	<i>iniquity</i>
woods	<i>forest</i>	worship	<i>adoration</i>
worth	<i>value</i>	wan	<i>pallid</i>
worthy	<i>deserving</i>	weighty	<i>ponderous</i>
wish	<i>desire</i>	withstand	<i>oppose</i>
wrath	<i>indignation</i>	warlike	<i>hostile</i>
wordy	<i>verbose</i>	warrior	<i>soldier</i>
wife	<i>spouse</i>	wonder	<i>astonishment</i>
wedding	<i>marriage</i>	wrong	<i>injury</i>

27. Synonyms.

Give a Teutonic synonym for each Roman word.

intrinsic	opprobrium	par'venu	transform
irrigate	odium	res'taurant	fumigate

languor	onus	douceur	perfume
nonchalance	quondam	madame'	language
occult	requiem	penchant	illiterate
occidental	brilliance	denouement	osseous
oriental	fracas	provisions	salutary
osculation	grievance	tete-a-tete	subterraneous
saponaceous	parlance	agriculture	acidity
sanitary	petite	peregrination	amplify
dilatory	souvenir	animosity	infirmity
succinct	employé	pusillanimous	illiberal
utility	promenade	decapitate	erudite
ineffectual	revenue	carnivorous	erudition
pabulum	avenue	culpable	similarity

28. Words and their Opposites.

Name the word in the first column and require pupils to give its opposite in the second column.

Word.	Opposite.	Word.	Opposite.
attraction	<i>repulsion</i>	clean	<i>dirty</i>
ascent	<i>descent</i>	conduct	<i>misconduct</i>
assent	<i>dissent</i>	consequent	<i>antecedent</i>
answer	<i>question</i>	density	<i>rarity</i>
attack	<i>defence</i>	difference	<i>similarity</i>
absence	<i>presence</i>	difficulty	<i>ease</i>
abstract	<i>concrete</i>	discord	<i>harmony</i>
bane	<i>antidote</i>	exertion	<i>repose</i>
beginning	<i>end</i>	earth	<i>heaven</i>
borrowing	<i>lending</i>	elevate	<i>depress</i>
blame	<i>praise</i>	enough	<i>insufficient</i>
commencement	<i>close</i>	equitable	<i>unjust</i>
concise	<i>diffuse</i>	expansion	<i>contraction</i>
cunning	<i>artless</i>	equable	<i>variable</i>

29. Words and their Opposites.

Word.	Opposite.	Word.	Opposite.
fruitful	<i>barren</i>	morning	<i>evening</i>
fertile	<i>sterile</i>	offer	<i>refusal</i>
freedom	<i>bondage</i>	order	<i>confusion</i>
gain	<i>loss</i>	prosperity	<i>adversity</i>
great	<i>small</i>	plenty	<i>scarcity</i>
general	<i>special</i>	plus	<i>minus</i>
good	<i>evil</i>	pleasure	<i>pain</i>
gladness	<i>sadness</i>	perspicuous	<i>obscure</i>
hope	<i>despair</i>	permission	<i>prohibition</i>
happiness	<i>misery</i>	scholar	<i>ignoramus</i>
health	<i>sickness</i>	safety	<i>danger</i>
harmony	<i>discord</i>	sweetness	<i>sourness</i>
innocence	<i>guilt</i>	superior	<i>inferior</i>
increase	<i>decrease</i>	truth	<i>error</i>
knowledge	<i>ignorance</i>	talkative	<i>taciturn</i>
liberty	<i>slavery</i>	wisdom	<i>folly</i>

30. Word Exercise.

Require the OPPOSITE of each word.

approbation	education	honor	loyal
beauty	effect	handsome	modern
acute	empty	hardness	memory
credit	friend	humanity	make
content	friendship	heretic	mother
courage	fail	hardship	marriage
caution	faith	hill	meekness
courtesy	fall	import	night-time
convex	foolish	inside	normal
disgrace	foreigner	legality	organic
division	goodness	life	philanthropy
elegance	government	lofty	public

piety	respect	suffix	synthesis
quiet	reward	storm	torrid
right	sober	sanity	vanguard

31. Words and their Opposites.

Give the opposites of the following :

antipathy	entrance	junior	promote
ancestor	either	listless	retard
affirm	exogen	land	remain
affirmation	endogen	literal	survive
attach	exosmose	laughter	straight
attack	economy	lachrymose	slave
convict	fierce	motion	sorrow
corpulent	generous	maximum	secretions
corporeal	guilty	monogamy	something
culpable	grand	monopetalous	soprano
capable	generally	orthodox	sublime
conceal	homogeneous	ordinary	subsequent
complex	initial	permanent	seek
dexterous	indicate	practical	temporal
deciduous	indefatigable	palace	tallest
decency	industrious	power	termination

32. Teutonic and Greek Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Greek.	Teutonic.	Greek.
belt	<i>zone</i>	gap	<i>chasm</i>
burning	<i>caustic</i>	graveyard	<i>cemetery</i>
bleeding	<i>hemorrhage</i>	godless	<i>atheistic</i>
blood-letting	<i>phlebotomy</i>	heaven	<i>elysium</i>
clock	<i>chronometer</i>	hand-writing	<i>chirography</i>
cold	<i>catarrh</i>	hatred	<i>antipathy</i>
funny	<i>comic</i>	likeness	<i>analogy</i>
flatterer	<i>sycophant</i>	long-standing	<i>chronic</i>
food	<i>diet</i>	madman	<i>maniac</i>

Teutonic.	Greek.	Teutonic.	Greek.
outgoing	<i>exodus</i>	skull	<i>cranium</i>
spelling	<i>orthography</i>	true	<i>authentic</i>
shapeless	<i>amorphous</i>	well-bred	<i>polite</i>
short-lived	<i>ephemeral</i>	weather	<i>climate</i>
smell	<i>odor</i>	warm	<i>thermal</i>
stress	<i>emphasis</i>	wild	<i>frenzied</i>

33. Romanic and Greek Synonyms.

Latin.	Greek.	Latin.	Greek.
abstract	<i>synopsis</i>	nameless	<i>anonymous</i>
animadversion	<i>blame</i>	origin	<i>genesis</i>
compendium	<i>epitome</i>	oratory	<i>rhetoric</i>
circumference	<i>periphery</i>	omission	<i>ellipsis</i>
confusion	<i>chaos</i>	praise	<i>eulogy</i>
era	<i>period</i>	personification	<i>prosopopœ'ia</i>
fables	<i>myths</i>	poultice	<i>cataplasm</i>
fallacy	<i>sophistry</i>	pain	<i>ache</i>
fabulous	<i>mythical</i>	perfume	<i>aroma</i>
foreign	<i>exotic</i>	records	<i>archives</i>
globular	<i>spherical</i>	remedy	<i>panacea</i>
letter	<i>epistle</i>	religion	<i>theology</i>
measure	<i>meter</i>	sign	<i>symbol</i>
missionary	<i>apostle</i>	subject	<i>theme</i>

34. Teutonic, Romanic, and Greek.

"Whatever pupils do for themselves and by themselves educates them."

Require pupils to distinguish the differences in use. Let them make free use of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Model.

curse	(T.)	Threat of evil declared upon oath.
malediction	(R.)	A bitter reproach, or prediction of evil.
anathema	(G.)	A religious curse accompanied by excommunication.

falls	(T.)	General term for any fall of water.
<i>cascade</i>	(R.)	A small stream falling over a precipice.
cataract	(G.)	A great fall of rushing water.
town	(T.)	A general term, loosely used.
<i>city</i>	(R.)	An incorporated town.
metropolis	(G.)	The chief city or business center.

35. Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Greek.
builder	<i>constructor</i>	architect
belief	<i>doctrine</i>	dogma
bold	<i>courageous</i>	heroic
cold	<i>frigid</i>	phlegmatic
choked	<i>strangled</i>	asphyxiated
cutting	<i>incisive</i>	sarcastic
cross	<i>captious</i>	splenetic
dislike	<i>aversion</i>	antipathy
drowsiness	<i>stupor</i>	lethargy
drift	<i>aim</i>	scope
face	<i>countenance</i>	physiognomy
feeling	<i>sentiment</i>	pathos

36. Synonyms.

foe	<i>opponent</i>	antagonist
foolish	<i>demented</i>	idiotic
fullness	<i>repletion</i>	plethora
forebodings	<i>portents</i>	auguries
foretell	<i>predict</i>	prophecy
ground	<i>foundation</i>	basis
ghost	<i>specter</i>	phantom
happiness	<i>felicity</i>	ecstasy
hatred	<i>enmity</i>	antipathy
heathen	<i>pagan</i>	idolatrous
hidden	<i>occult</i>	mysterious

37. Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Greek.
king	<i>sovereign</i>	monarch
laughable	<i>ludicrous</i>	comic
listless	<i>languid</i>	apathetic
list	<i>inventory</i>	catalogue
list	<i>register</i>	schedule
learner	<i>pupil</i>	scholar
likeness	<i>image</i>	idol
madness	<i>fury</i>	frenzy
madness	<i>insanity</i>	mania
madman	<i>lunatic</i>	maniac
meddlesome	<i>officious</i>	pragmatical
meeting-house	<i>temple</i>	church
mite	<i>particle</i>	atom
odd	<i>singular</i>	eccentric

38. Synonyms.

oddity	<i>peculiarity</i>	idiosyncrasy
rise	<i>origin</i>	genesis
sad	<i>dispirited</i>	melancholy
saw	<i>proverb</i>	aphorism
saying	<i>maxim</i>	axiom
sight	<i>appearance</i>	phenomenon
soothsayer	<i>fortune-teller</i>	astrologer
standard	<i>test</i>	criterion
sameness	<i>uniformity</i>	monotony
shape	<i>form</i>	phase
short	<i>concise</i>	laconic
shelter	<i>refuge</i>	asylum
skin	<i>cuticle</i>	epidermis
speech	<i>language</i>	dialect
sweetness	<i>perfume</i>	aroma

39. Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Greek.
strong	<i>muscular</i>	athletic
strong	<i>vivid</i>	graphic
strength	<i>power</i>	energy
sweating	<i>sudorific</i>	diaphoretic
swearing	<i>profanity</i>	blasphemy
teacher	<i>instructor</i>	pedagogue
truthful	<i>veracious</i>	authentic
tales	<i>annals</i>	stories
trick	<i>artifice</i>	stratagem
tittle	<i>particle</i>	iota
thrift	<i>frugality</i>	economy
throat	<i>gullet</i>	œsophagus
true	<i>genuine</i>	authentic
thought	<i>notion</i>	idea
workman	<i>artisan</i>	mechanic
word-book	<i>dictionary</i>	lexicon
worth	<i>reputation</i>	character
wild	<i>furious</i>	frantic
wit	<i>humor</i>	irony
wandering	<i>itinerant</i>	peripatetic
wizard	<i>sorcerer</i>	necromancer

40. Dictionary Exercise.

Find a synonym for each of the following words, referring, if necessary, to the dictionary. Teachers should first take the exercise orally in the class, and then require a written list from each pupil.

ability	celerity	entreat	hauteur
abstemious	chattels	eulogy	hypocrisy
adequate	complaisant	expunge	impostor
affable	compliment	exuberant	incommode

answer	courteous	fascinate	insipid
apprise	disguise	gratuitous	irony
banquet	eccentric	harangue	jocund
bondage	eligible	harass	judgment
ludicrous	profit	resume	taciturn
maintain	redress	sapient	transient
mania	rehearse	saunter	trespass
noisome	repeal	scholar	uncouth
occult	requisite	sequel	visage
principle	residue	sorry	vulgar
privilege	respite	squalid	wedding

41. Synonyms of Phrases.

Write one or more words equivalent in meaning to each phrase, using a Romanic word if possible.

I. To Put.

To put about.	To put up.
To put by.	To put upon.
To put down.	To put out.
To put forth.	To put over.
To put in.	To put to death.
To put off.	To put together.

II. To Get.

To get up.	To get along.
To get down.	To get over.
To get on.	To get off.
To get in.	To get out.
To get together.	To get by.
To get back.	To get ready.

III. To Set.

To set about.	To set up.
To set against.	To set down.
To set a-going.	To set forth.
To set apart.	To set free.
To set aside.	To set off.
To set before.	To set upon.
To set by.	To set out.

IV. To Go.

To go on.	To go in.
To go forth.	To go over.
To go off.	To go against.
To go about.	To go for.
To go out.	To go with.
To go up.	To go through.
To go down.	To go around.
To go together.	To go back.

V. To Cut.

To cut off.	To cut off a limb.
To cut again, or off.	To cut off a head.
To cut short.	To cut in two pieces.
To cut from.	To cut into.
To cut apart, or in pieces.	To cut with a knife.

42. Spelling and Defining.*Generic Term—To Join.*

Point out the distinction between any pair of these words :

conjoin	pinion	bind	lash	chain
connect	button	tie	truss	link
attach	buckle	stitch	braid	yoke
affix	bandage	tack	splice	hasp
fasten	tether	knit	strap	clasp
secure	picket	hitch	gird	nail

To Disjoin.

disconnect	isolate	unfix	uncouple
disunite	unloose	unbuckle	unrivet
detach	unfasten	unchain	unsolder
separate	untie	unfetter	unravel
segregate	unbind	unharness	disentangle

43. Veracity and Falsehood.**I.**

truthfulness	fidelity	falseness	equivocation
sincerity	openness	mendacity	evasion
frankness	bluntness	falsification	duplicity
candor	plainness	romance	dissimulation
honesty	ingenuousness	prevarication	cant

II.

true	open-hearted	false	pharisaical
candid	plain-spoken	faithless	double-faced
frank	simple-minded	unfair	smooth-tongued
open	undisguised	hollow	insidious
simple	unfeigned	canting	Machiavelian
artless	unflattering	insincere	fictitious
pure	veracious	hypocritical	untrue

III.

deception	quackery	deceiver	rogue
deceit	empiricism	liar	trickster
imposition	humbug	hypocrite	blackleg
artifice	stratagem	pretender	quack
trickery	forgery	impostor	charlatan
imposture	delusion	swindler	mountebank
collusion	maneuver	sharp	empiric

44. Good Taste and Bad Taste.

delicacy	vulgarity	fashion	rustic
refinement	coarseness	style	boorish
elegance	grossness	manners	clownish
amateur	clownishness	breeding	outlandish
connoisseur	homebred	politeness	antiquated
classical	uncouth	etiquette	gaudy
æsthetic	slovenly	custom	tawdry

45. Courage and Cowardice.

courage	cowardice	valiant	cowardly
bravery	timidity	valorous	timorous
valor	effeminacy	spirited	faint-hearted
boldness	poltroonery	mettlesome	chicken-hearted
gallantry	baseness	daring	dastardly
intrepidity	pusillanimity	audacious	craven

46. Beauty and Ugliness.

handsome	symmetrical	homely	homespun
pretty	becoming	plain	haggard
lovely	attractive	ugly	misshapen
graceful	blooming	inelegant	deformed
elegant	brilliant	unsightly	ill-made
delicate	splendid	ill-looking	grotesque
comely	grand	unseemly	distorted
shapely	gorgeous	ill-favored	ghastly
well-favored	superb	uncouth	cadaverous
well-made	magnificent	clumsy	hideous
well-formed	sublime	rough	monstrous

47. Wisdom and Folly.

wisdom	sharp-sighted	folly	dull
sense	wise	absurdity	childish

reason	rational	foolishness	idiotic
judgment	sensible	conceit	imbecile
intelligent	enlightened	shallow	witless
sagacious	long-headed	weak-minded	thick-skulled
acute	prudent	half-witted	foolish
astute	discreet	shallow-brained	silly
shrewd	thoughtful	stupid	senseless
quick-witted	reflecting	stolid	ridiculous

48. Spelling and Defining.

Generic Term—*Motion*.

I.

movement	nomadic	quiescence	stationary
transit	vagrant	suspension	sedentary
evolution	mercurial	stoppage	moored
mobility	discursive	stand-still	steadfast

II.

journey	peregrination	navigation	to walk
traveling	pilgrimage	voyage	saunter
excursion	promenade	swimming	wander
expedition	migration	boating	stroll
circuit		rafting	sail

III.

itinerant	nomad	fugitive	sailor
passenger	straggler	pedestrian	tar
tourist	tramp	mariner	aeronaut
vagabond	courier	navigator	balloonist

49. Degrees of Motion.

fast	fleet	slow	dilatory	post-haste
speedy	nimble	slack	sluggish	headlong
swift	brisk	tardy	snail-like	apace
rapid	hasty	lazy	hobbling	leisurely
quick	hurried	easy	lumbering	expeditiously

50. Direction of Motion.

I.

progression	retrogression	propulsion	approach
advance	refluence	projection	recession
headway	countermarch	traction	retreat

II.

attraction	confluence	aberration	arrival
repulsion	concourse	separation	departure
convergence	congress	dispersion	advent
divergence	concurrence	diffusion	outset

51. Spelling and Defining.

Generic Term—*Change*.

I.

mutation	inversion	conversion	alternation
variation	subversion	reduction	substitution
modification	revolution	metonymy	convertible
modulation	transfiguration	relapse	exchange
deviation	transmigration	revulsion	interchange

II.

inconstant	mobile	undeviating	irreversible
unsteady	wavering	steadfast	irreducible
unfixed	wayward	immovable	indestructible
fluctuating	immutable	established	undying
versatile	unalterable	inconvertible	imperishable
restless	permanent	stagnant	unchangeable
unsettled	invariable	settled	unaltered

52. Latin Phrases in Current Use.

ad captan'dum,	for the purpose of capturing.
al'ma ma'ter	[benign mother], the college from which one graduates.
argumen'tum	} an argument to the man; <i>i. e.</i> , a personal application of the argument.
ad hom'inem,	
a prio'ri	
	[from the former], from cause to effect; theoretically.
a postero'ri	[from the latter], from effect to cause; practically.
a fortio'ri,	with stronger reason.
ca'sus belli,	justifiable cause for war.
cæt'eris par'ibus,	other things being equal.
cui bono?	for whose good? what is the use?
cum gra'no salis	with some allowance.
dram'atis perso'næ,	the characters of a play.
ex tem'po-re	[at the time]; <i>i. e.</i> , without previous writing or premeditation.
ex cathedra	[from the chair]; <i>i. e.</i> , in an authoritative manner.
e plu'ribus unum,	one out of many; the national motto of the United States.
et id genus omne,	and all of that sort or class—used as a term of disparagement.
fidus Acha'tes,	a true friend; a constant attendant.
fac'totum	[do all]; hence, a man of all work.
hab'itat,	the natural locality of a plant or animal.
infra dig.	[<i>dignitatem</i>]; below one's rank or dignity.
in statu quo,	in the state in which it was; just as before.
in loco paren'tis,	in the place of a parent.

<i>in pro'pria perso'na,</i> <i>lapsus linguæ,</i>	personally, and not by deputy. a slip of the tongue ; an inadvertent expression.
<i>lusus natu'ræ</i>	[freak of nature] ; a deformed plant, animal or thing.
<i>multum in parvo,</i> <i>ne plus ultra,</i>	much in little ; condensed. nothing more beyond ; hence, perfection.
<i>O tem'pora ! O mores !</i> <i>primum mo'bile,</i> <i>pro bono pub'lico,</i>	O the times ! O the manners ! the first impulse ; the moving power. for the public good ; hence, unselfishly.
<i>pons as'inorum,</i> <i>quid nunc</i>	asses' bridge.* [what now ?] ; hence applied to a busybody.
<i>reductio ad absurdum,</i> <i>rara avis,</i>	a reducing to an absurdity. a rare bird ; hence, an eccentric person ; a prodigy.
<i>requies'cat in pa'ce,</i> <i>sanctum sancto'rum</i>	may he rest in peace ! [holy of holies] ; hence, a private apartment.
<i>sine qua non</i>	[not without which] ; an indispensable condition.
<i>scan'dalum magna'tum</i>	[<i>scan. mag.</i>] ; defamation of persons of dignity.
<i>sesquipeda'lia verba,</i> <i>secun'dem artem,</i> <i>sui generis</i>	words a foot and a half long. according to professional art or rule. [of its own kind] ; peculiar ; unique ; odd.
<i>suaviter in modo,</i> <i>sub rosa</i>	smooth in manner. [under the rose] ; hence, confidentially.
<i>summum bonum,</i>	the chief good.

* A name given to the fifth proposition of first book of Euclid, because tyros usually find much difficulty in getting over it.

verbum sat sapienti	[<i>verb. sat sap.</i>]; a word to the wise is enough.
vis inertiae,	power of passive resistance.
vade mecum	[go with me]; hence, a constant companion.

53. Latin Words and Phrases Relating to Law.

The teacher must give the pupils the correct pronunciation.

a'lias [otherwise].

A term used when a party has passed under assumed names; as, Smith *alias* Brown.

As a noun, it means an assumed name; also, a second writ.

alibi [elsewhere].

A person on trial "proves an alibi" when he proves that he was in some place other than that place where it is charged in the indictment he committed the act.

habeas corpus [you may have the body].

A writ to bring a person charged with crime to immediate trial in order to protect the right of personal liberty.

Magna Charta [kar'tä].

The Great Charter (of England), the basis of English liberty, extorted by the barons from King John A. D. 1215.

non est inventus [he has not been found].

Written on the back of a writ by the sheriff, when he is unable to find the person on whom the writ is to be served.

nolle pros'equi [do not proceed].

A dismissal of a case from court at the request of the plaintiff or the prosecuting attorney.

quid pro quo [something for something].

A mutual equivalent ; an equivalent.

sub pœna [under a penalty].

A peremptory legal summons to appear in court as a witness.

de fac'to,	from the fact ; by one's own power.
de ju're,	by legal right, though not in fact.
dies non,	a day on which the judges do not sit ; a legal holiday.
et alii,	and the others ; abbreviated into <i>et al.</i>
ex par'te,	on one side only ; as, <i>ex parte</i> evidence.
ex post fac'to,	after the deed is done.
in re,	in the matter of ; as, " <i>in re Doe vs. Roe.</i> "
ip'so ju're,	by the law itself.
ip'so fac'to,	by the act itself.
lex talio'nis,	the law of retaliation.
lex non scripta	[law not written] ; hence, "the com- mon law."
non compos mentis,	not of sound mind ; an imbecile.
onus proban'di,	the burden of proof.
par'ticeps crim'inis,	an accomplice in crime.
prima fa'cie,	at first view.
qua'si,	in a manner ; partial.
veni're facias,	the writ for summoning a jury.
vi et armis,	by main force.

APPENDIX.

REFERENCE LIST OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.



I. Prefixes.

T. = *Teutonic.* L. = *Latin.* G. = *Greek.*

Prefix.	Force.	Prefix.	Force.
a-	(T.) <i>on ; in ; at.</i>	dia-	(G.) <i>through.</i>
ab-,)		dis-, di-	(G.) <i>two ; twice.</i>
a-, {	(L.) <i>off ; from.</i>	dis-	(L.) { <i>in two.</i>
abs-			{ <i>asunder.</i>
a-, an-	(G.) <i>not ; without.</i>		{ <i>negative.</i>
ad-	(L.) <i>at ; to.</i>	dys-	(G.) <i>bad ; ill.</i>
ambi-	(L.) <i>both ; around.</i>	en-	(G.) <i>in ; on.</i>
amphi-	(G.) <i>both ; around.</i>	en-	(T.) { <i>to make.</i>
an-	(G.) <i>not ; without.</i>		{ <i>intensive.</i>
ana-	(G.) <i>away from.</i>	epi-	(G.) <i>on.</i>
ante-	(L.) <i>before.</i>	eu-	(G.) <i>well.</i>
anti-	(G.) <i>against.</i>	eso-	(G.) <i>in ; into.</i>
apo-	(G.) <i>from ; asunder.</i>	ex-	(L.) <i>out of ; from.</i>
be-	(T.) { <i>by ; before.</i>	extra-	(L.) <i>beyond.</i>
	{ <i>intensive.</i>	for-	(T.) <i>from ; against.</i>
bis-, bi-	(L.) <i>two ; twice.</i>	fore-	(T.) <i>before.</i>
cata-	(G.) <i>down.</i>	hyper-	(G.) <i>over ; above.</i>
circum-	(L.) <i>around.</i>	hypo-	(G.) <i>under ; below.</i>
con-	(L.) <i>together.</i>		{ <i>not (in adj.)</i>
contra-	(L.) <i>against.</i>	in-	(L.) { <i>in ; into (in</i>
counter-	(L.) <i>against.</i>		{ <i>verbs).</i>
de-	(L.) <i>down ; from.</i>	in-, en-	(L.) <i>to make.</i>

Prefix.	Force.	Prefix.	Force.
inter-	(L.) <i>between.</i>	pol-,	(Fr.) { <i>other forms of</i> <i>L. pro.</i>
intro-	(L.) <i>within ; into.</i>	per-,	
juxta-	(L.) <i>near.</i>	pur-	
meta-	(G.) { <i>with ; after.</i>	preter-	(L.) <i>beyond.</i>
	{ <i>change.</i>	re-	(L.) <i>back ; again.</i>
	{ <i>in the middle.</i>	retro-	(L.) <i>backward.</i>
mis-	(T.) <i>amiss ; wrong.</i>	se-	(L.) <i>aside ; by itself</i>
non-	(L.) <i>not.</i>	semi-	(L.) <i>half.</i>
n-	(T.) <i>no ; not.</i>	sine-	(L.) <i>without.</i>
ob-	(L.) { <i>in the way of.</i>	sub-	(L.) <i>under.</i>
	{ <i>against.</i>	subter-	(L.) <i>under.</i>
off-	(T.) <i>away from.</i>	super-	(L.) <i>over.</i>
out-	(T.) <i>from ; beyond.</i>	supra-	(L.) <i>over ; above.</i>
over-	(T.) <i>above ; beyond.</i>	sur-	(F.) <i>over ; above.</i>
para-	(G.) <i>beside.</i>	syn-	(G.) <i>together ; with.</i>
per-	(L.) <i>through.</i>	to-	(T.) <i>this ; as, to-day.</i>
pen-	(L.) <i>almost.</i>	trans	(L.) <i>across ; beyond.</i>
peri-	(G.) <i>round.</i>	ultra-	(L.) <i>beyond.</i>
post-	(L.) { <i>after.</i>	un-	(T.) { <i>not (in adj.)</i>
	{ <i>backwards.</i>		{ <i>reversion (in</i>
pre-	(L.) <i>before.</i>		{ <i>verbs).</i>
pro-	(L.) { <i>before.</i>	under-	(T.) <i>beneath ; below.</i>
	{ <i>forth.</i>	up-	(T.) <i>above.</i>
	{ <i>forward.</i>	vice-	(L.) <i>instead of.</i>
pro-	(G.) <i>before.</i>	with-	(T.) <i>against ; back.</i>

2. Suffixes.

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix.	Force.
-able	(T.) { <i>fit to be.</i>	-ac	(G.) <i>pertaining to.</i>
-ible	& { <i>able.</i>	-aceous	(L.) { <i>having the</i> <i>quality of.</i>
-ble	(L.) { <i>capable.</i>		

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix.	Force.
-acious (L.)	<i>full of.</i>	-dom (T.)	<i>state ; power.</i>
-acy (L.)	<i>act of doing.</i> <i>thing done.</i>	-ed (T.)	<i>verb-suffix, p.t.</i>
-ade (L.)	<i>one who.</i> <i>that which.</i>	-ee (F.)	<i>one to whom.</i>
-al (L.)	<i>pertaining to.</i> <i>that which.</i>	-eer (F.)	<i>one who.</i> <i>frequentative.</i>
-an (L.)	<i>pertaining to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	-el (T.)	<i>that which.</i> <i>little.</i>
-age (F.)	<i>act of.</i> <i>that which.</i> <i>collective.</i>	-el (F.)	<i>little ; dim.</i>
-ance } (L.)	<i>state of.</i>	-en (T.)	<i>made of.</i> <i>quality of.</i>
-ancy }		-en (T.)	<i>verb-suffix, p.p.</i>
-ant (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>	-en (T.)	<i>fem. and plural</i> <i>suffix.</i>
-ar (L.)	<i>pertaining to.</i>	-ence (L.)	<i>action ; state.</i>
-ar (T.)	<i>one who.</i>	-ency (L.)	<i>state.</i> <i>condition.</i>
-ard (T.)	<i>one who.</i>	-ent (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>
-art (T.)	<i>one who.</i>	-er (T. & L.)	<i>agent ; one who.</i> <i>that which.</i>
-ary (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i> <i>place where.</i>	-er (T.)	<i>more (in comp.)</i>
-asm (G.)	<i>state of.</i> <i>that which.</i>	-erel (T.)	<i>little.</i>
-ate (L.)	<i>to make.</i> <i>one who.</i>	-ern (T.)	<i>direction.</i>
-cy (L.)	<i>state of being.</i> <i>collective.</i>	-ery (L.)	<i>place where.</i>
-cal (L.)	<i>pertaining to.</i>	-erie (F.)	<i>place where.</i>
-cle (L.)	<i>little.</i>	-erly (T.)	<i>direction.</i>
-cule (L.)	<i>little.</i>	-ene (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>
		-es (T.)	<i>plural suffix</i> <i>of nouns.</i>
		-es, -s (T.)	<i>3d per. sing.</i> <i>of verbs.</i>

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix.	Force.
-escent (L.)	{ <i>becoming.</i> <i>growing.</i>	-ize (G.)	<i>to make.</i>
-ese (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-ise (G.)	<i>to make.</i>
-esque (F.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-ish (T.)	<i>quality ; little.</i>
-est	<i>most (in comp.)</i>	-ish (L.)	<i>to make.</i>
-ess (F.)	{ <i>fem. suffix of</i> <i>some nouns.</i>	-isk (G.)	<i>little.</i>
-et (L.)	<i>little.</i>	-ism (G.)	{ <i>act ; state.</i> <i>doctrine.</i>
-ette (L.)	<i>little.</i>	-ist (G.)	<i>one who.</i>
-ete (G.)	<i>one who.</i>	-ite (L. & G.)	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>
-eth (T.)	{ <i>verb suffix of</i> <i>inflection.</i>	-ity (L.)	<i>state of being.</i>
-ful (T.)	<i>full of.</i>	-ive (L.)	{ <i>belonging to.</i> <i>one who.</i>
-fy (L.)	<i>to make.</i>	-ix (L.)	<i>fem. term.</i>
-hood (T.)	{ <i>state ; place.</i> <i>collective.</i>	-kin (L.)	<i>little ; dimin.</i>
-ic (L. & G.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-le, -el (T.)	<i>that which.</i>
-ics (L. & G.)	<i>science ; art.</i>	-le (T.)	<i>little.</i>
-ical (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-lent (L.)	<i>full of.</i>
-id (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-less (T.)	{ <i>without.</i> <i>free from.</i>
-ible (L.)	<i>capable of being</i>	-let (L.)	<i>little ; dim.</i>
-ice (L.)	<i>condition.</i>	-ly (T.)	<i>like.</i>
-ide (G.)	<i>used for metals.</i>	-ment (L.)	{ <i>act of ; state of.</i> <i>that which.</i>
-ie (T.)	<i>little ; dim.</i>		<i>state of being.</i>
-ier (F.)	<i>one who.</i>	-mony (L.)	{ <i>act of.</i> <i>that which.</i>
-eer (F.)	<i>one who.</i>	-most (T.)	<i>highest degree.</i>
-ile (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-ness (T.)	<i>state of being.</i>
-ine (L.)	<i>belonging to.</i>	-ock (T.)	<i>little ; dim.</i>
-ine (L.)	<i>fem. term.</i>	-oon (It.)	<i>large.</i>
-ing (T.)	<i>part. term.</i>	-or (L.)	{ <i>one who.</i> <i>state of being.</i>
-ion (L.)	{ <i>state of.</i> <i>act of.</i>		
-ique (F.)	<i>belonging to.</i>		

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix.	Force.
-ory	(L.) { <i>pertaining to.</i> <i>place where.</i>	-stress	(T.) <i>fem. suf.</i>
-ose	(L.) <i>full of.</i>	-teen	(T.) <i>ten.</i>
-ous	(L.) <i>full of.</i>	-th	(T.) { <i>state ; act.</i> <i>order.</i>
-ote	(T.) <i>little ; dim.</i>	-tude	(L.) <i>state of being.</i>
-red	(T.) { <i>state.</i> <i>those who.</i>	-ty	(L.) <i>state of being.</i>
-ric	(T.) { <i>dominion.</i> <i>power ; region.</i>	-ule	(L.) <i>little ; dim.</i>
-ry	(T.) <i>place where.</i>	-ure	(L.) { <i>act of.</i> <i>state of being.</i>
-ship	(T.) { <i>state of.</i> <i>quality ; office.</i>	-urnal	(L.) <i>belonging to.</i>
-some	(T.) { <i>quality.</i> <i>full of.</i>	-ward	(T.) <i>direction.</i>
-ster	(T.) <i>agent ; one who.</i>	-wards	(T.) <i>direction.</i>
		-wise	(T.) <i>manner.</i>
		-y	(T.) <i>full of ; having.</i>
		-y (L. & G.)	<i>state of ; act of.</i>



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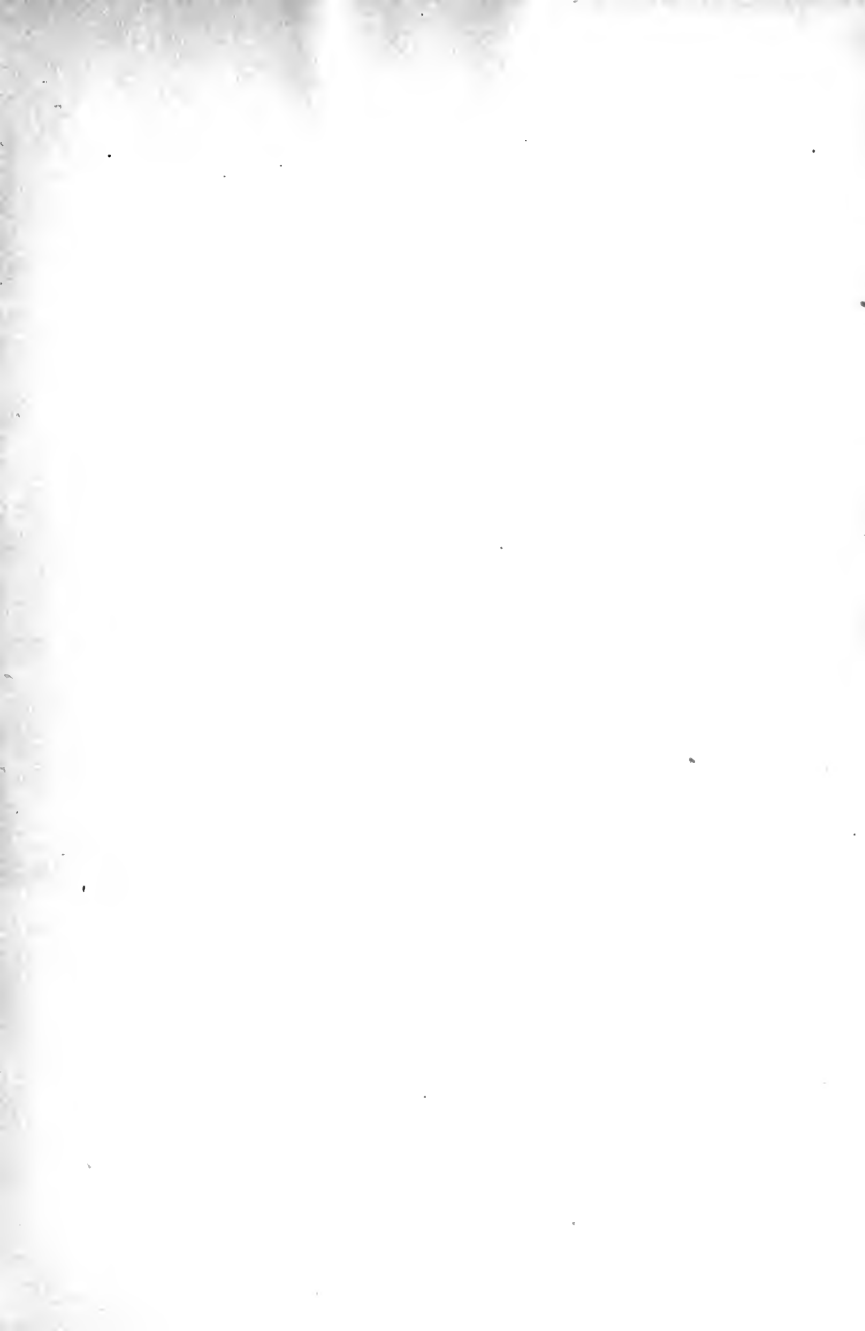
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